FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Weinberger Argument Against Test Ban Attacked AA 1
[Gontar in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
'Agent Orange' Aftermath, U.S. CBW Boost Cited AA 2
[Blinov in IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]
Geneva Nuclear-Space Weapons Talks Continue AA 3
Space Weapons Session 7 Oct AA 3
Strategic Arms Session 8 Oct AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Executive Committee Begins Work 8 Oct BB 1
E. Bloc Culture Ministers Begin Warsaw Meeting BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 OCt]
Bogomolov Notes Cuban CP Discusses CEMA Ties [PRAVDA 2 Oct] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Perez de Cuellar 'Outraged' by Diplomat 'Slander' CC 1
[Chernyshev]
IZVESTIYA Criticism [5 Oct] CC 1
Letter to UN on Arms, Troop Levels Cited CC 2
Igor Andropov Interviewed on CSCE Conference CC 3
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 3 Oct]
Discusses Preparatory Meeting CC 5
Ovchinnikov Hits Attack on Nonaligned Movement CC 6
[PRAVDA 3 Oct]
Comparison of Shevardnadze UN Speech CC 7

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

Officials Brief Journalists in Reykjavik DD 1
'No Reservations' on Topics [AFP] DD 2
Kharkov: Hopes Pinned on Arms Control DD 2
Reagan Wants Dialogue, Sees 'Complex Problems' DD 3
[Andrionov]
Reagan's Motives, 'Historic Opportunity' Viewed DD 4
[Andrionov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 8 Oct]
PRAVDA Cites Reagan, Shultz Replies at Briefing [2 Oct] DD 5
PRAVDA Views U.S. Public Response to Meeting DD 7
[Gan, 5 Oct]
Radio Peace and Progress: Implications for PRC DD 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Scientist Granted Asylum, Interviewed — A 1
TASS Report — A 1
World Service Interview [Barabeychik] — A 2
Television Interview [Alekseyev] — A 5
Spokesman Resigns Over Program To 'Misinform' — A 6
Ponomarev Denounces New 'Misinformation Bureau' — A 7
Weinberger's 'Bellicose Speeches' During Tour Hit [Vavilov] — A 8
U.S. Professor's Polemic on Ties Aired, Rebutted — A 9
Article by Prof Jerry Hough [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 27 Aug] — A 9
Rebuttal by Prof Fedor Burlatskiy [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 27 Aug] — A 11

NORTHEAST ASIA — C 1

Moscow Leaders Greet Pyongyang Counterparts [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Sep] — C 1
AUCCTU's Shalayev Receives DPRK TU Lead[er] [TRUD 7 Oct] — C 1
Japan's Participation in SDI Research Criticized [Kalinin] — C 1

SOUTH ASIA — D 1

Withdrawal of Regiments From DRA To Begin 15 Oct — D 1
Glazunov Commentary — D 1
NEW TIMES Cited — D 2

EASTERN EUROPE — F 1

IZVESTIYA Notes Katushev Talks in Bulgaria [8 Oct] — F 1
Moscow Leaders Greet Sofia Counterparts [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA Sep 9] — F 2
Bulgarian Contracts Signed at Plovdiv Fair [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 7 Oct] — F 3
Tretyak Attends CSSR Army Jubilee Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Oct] — F 3
Officials at Moscow Meeting to Mark GDR Jubilee [IZVESTIYA 6 Oct] — F 3
Sokolov Greets Defense Minister on GDR Jubilee [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct] — F 4
GDR Envoy's Moscow TV Address on Constitution Day — F 4
SED CC Secretary Mittag Awarded Soviet Honor — F 5
IZVESTIYA on SFRY Economic Cooperation Talks [3 Oct] — F 5
Supreme Soviet Awards Decoration to SFRY Envoy [PRAVDA 3 Oct] — F 5
Paper Cites Mikulic on SFRY Economic Problems [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 4 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gromyko Receives Iranian Envoy, Khamene'i Message H 1
Further Report H 1
Syrian President Greeted on Treaty Anniversary H 2
[PRAVDA 8 Oct]
Al-Asad Sends Message H 2
Telegram Sent to Qatar on Independence Jubilee H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Minister Presents Nonaligned Appeal to Gorbachev J 1
Minister Meets Shevardnadze J 1
Gorbachev Meets Sankara; To Visit Birkina Faso J 2
Gromyko Meets Sankara J 3
Gromyko Speaks at Dinner J 4
PRAVDA Notes New Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau [6 Oct] J 5
New Ethiopian Ambassador Arrives in Moscow J 5
[IZVESTIYA 8 Oct]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Media Notes U.S. Plane Downed in Nicaragua K 1
News Conference on Incident K 1
Nicaraguan Protest Note K 1
Lavrentyev Commentary K 2
PRAVDA on U.S. Involvement [Kalashnikov] K 3
Meeting Begins With Nicaragua on Fisheries K 4
Brutents-Led Delegation Visits Argentina K 4
[PRAVDA 1 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Remarks to Writers Transcript Published R 1
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 7 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Editorial Discusses Socialist Democracy [7 Oct] R 3
PRAVDA Editorial on Social Science Restructuring [6 Oct] R 6
Dobrynin Addresses Conference on Working Class R 7
IZVESTIYA Editorial on Curbing Power Consumption [3 Oct] R 8
Sealing of Chernobyl 'Sarcophagus' Described R 10
[Baklanov, Pralnikov in NEDELYA 29 Sep-5 Oct]
Center of Radiation Medicine Opens in Kiev R 12
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 4 Oct]
RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Meets R 13
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Oct]
Silayev Addresses Machine Builder's Day Meeting R 13
[PRAVDA 28 Sep]
Training Course for Ideological Cadres Completed R 14
[PRAVDA 27 Sep]

WEINBERGER ARGUMENT AGAINST TEST BAN ATTACKED

PM081205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major General (Reserve) F. Gontar article: "Scaring Congressmen"]

[Text] The other day U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger urged Congress to repeal the proposal recently adopted by the House of Representatives to ban U.S. nuclear tests yielding more than 1 kiloton. He based his appeal on a whole selection of fabricated "arguments." In particular, on the fact that banning such tests would "wreck the reliability of the U.S. deterrent" and "put back the immediate efforts aimed at reducing Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals," and that "nuclear tests are absolutely necessary to guarantee the reliability and security of U.S. warheads and weapons systems and...ensure that they inspire confidence."

In an attempt to convince congressman of the need to repeal their decision, Weinberger scared them with the "catastrophic consequences" which would allegedly ensue if the nuclear test ban was approved. Among these "consequences" he cited the following:

the fitting to most U.S. nuclear arms of modern devices to ensure their reliability and effectiveness would be halted;

it would be impossible to eradicate defects in existing nuclear systems;

the program to create light Midgetman-type ICBM's would be jeopardized;

it would be impossible to evaluate the viability and effectiveness of nuclear and conventional weapons -- both those already in existence and those planned for development [razrabotka] -- and also to evaluate the viability and effectiveness of guidance [upravleniye], communications, and reconnaisance means;

research into new design concepts for nuclear devices (namely "third generation" weapons for "star wars" -- F.G) would be ruled out;

and inspection [proverka] and verification [kontrol] of nuclear tests would be unreliable.

In listing these "catastrophic consequences" for U.S. security, the Pentagon chief involuntarily revealed the reasons why the United States is so stubbornly reluctant to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. It needs nuclear tests neither for "deterrence" (nobody plans to attack the United States) nor to check the reliability of existing nuclear weapons. The Pentagon needs them exclusively to whip up new spirals in the arms race and create [sozdaniye] more sophisticated nuclear charges -- including charges for highly accurate strategic "disabling" first-strike means -- multi-echeloned antimissile defense systems, and the strike space arms being developed [razrabatyvayemyy] in the United States under the "star wars" program. This is confirmed by Gaffney, U.S. deputy defense secretary for strategic and tactical nuclear forces [title as published], who recently stated outright that "Even if we could verify [proverka] observance of a complete nuclear test ban treaty it would not be in line with our national interests.... It would be impossible to develop [razrabotka] reliable warheads for future nuclear systems."

As for Weinberger's protestations about verification [kontrol] difficulties, these are totally refuted by U.S. specialists. Thus, the well-know scientist C. Sagan recently stated that "the United States and the USSR have a vast arsenal of technical means which are more than adequate for recording even the smallest nuclear explosion. Moreover, by allowing U.S. scientists to set up seismic recorders in the region of the Soivet nuclear test range in kazakhstan, the USSR has shown that it is also prepared to organize on-site inspections [proverka]. The references to some 'impossibility of monitoring [proverka]' are intended to conceal the U.S. Government's desire to conclude a treaty ending nuclear tests." That hits the nail on the head.

In his appeal to Congress the U.S. secretary also made no secret of the fact that "as long as the United States relies on nuclear weapons it will be necessary to test them." In other words, the gamble on the first use of nuclear weapons is the theme of U.S. policy in the nuclear and space arms sphere. This was frankly stated by Weinberger back in 1982 in an interview with U.S. journalists. Then he stated that all U.S. measures are aimed at achieving superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and finishing such a war on terms advantageous to the United States, and that U.S. nuclear potential should exceed the corresponding Soviet potential at all stages of warfare. As is well known, the Pentagon chief has still not dissociated himself from those words.

It is the negative U.S. attitude to the moratorium on nuclear explosions that reveals the real essence and thrust of its policy on nuclear disarmament issues. In this regard M.S. Gorbachev has stated: "If there is a real willingness to start reducing and then eliminating nuclear weapons -- as has been officially and solemnly stated on serveral occasions by the President himself and certain members of his administration -- if there is a real understanding the nuclear war is impermissible, and if it is true that the United States does not strive for military superiority, then there are no fundamental obstacles in the way of reaching an equitable and strictly verifiable [proveryayemyy] agreement.

'AGENT ORANGE' AFTERMATH, U.S. CBW BOOST CITED

PM081019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Blinov dispatch: "The Poisoned and the Poisoners"]

[Text] Washington -- For 15 years the toxic substance dioxin has remained firmly in the organisms of the Americans who sprayed so-called "Agent Orange" in South Vietnam during the Vietnam war.

This is evidenced by the recently published results of research into the blood and fatty tissue of former American military servicemen that was conducted over the course of 3 years by a group of American and Swedish doctors.

A total of 48 million liters of "Agent Orange" was sprayed by the American Air Force over the territory of South Vietnam. It not only destroyed vegetation over large areas but also basically poisoned all life forms. Tens of thousands of innocent Vietnamese suffered as a result.

"Agent Orange" ricocheted against those who loaded it into aircraft canisters and were part of the units which invaded the affected zones. [paragraph continues]

Many of them suffer from various illnesses. Due to genetic damage some of them have produced invalid children. Two years ago seven chemical companies agreed to pay out of court limited compensation to a group of Americans suffering from the effects of "Agent Orange".

However, the main guilty party, the U.S. Government, has no intention of admitting its guilt for waging a chemical war prohibited by international conventions. What is more, the Pentagon is building up its chemical weapons. Its latest "invention" is binary munitions. Without waiting for final consent from Congress, the Pentagon has spent many millions of dollars on developing binary weapons. In all it is planned to spend an astronomical sum, $10 billion, on the creation [sozdaniye] of a full-scale chemical arsenal in the coming year.

The United States is also working on other barbaric weapons -- biological weapons. According to members of the Foundation on Economic Trends organization, large stocks of lethally dangerous microorganisms have been accumulated at the biological warfare center at Fort Detrick (Maryland). The lawsuit brought to the court by members of the foundation points out that in 1981 the laboratory noticed that the contents of an almost 1-liter vessel was missing. It contained the virus of a disease widespread in Asian and African countries that produces the symptoms of severe influenza. According to (N. Levitta), the former head of this laboratory, there was no inquiry into the incident. As stated in the lawsuit, Fort Detrick employees could remove lethal viral strains from the laboratory even in their briefcases.

GENEVA NUCLEAR SPACE WEAPONS TALKS CONTINUE

Space Weapons Session 7 Oct

LD071231 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 7 TASS -- A meeting of the working group for space weapons has been held here today within the frame work of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

Strategic Arms Session 8 Oct

LD081300 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 8 TASS -- A sitting of the group for strategic armaments was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK 8 OCT

LD081409 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance began its work in Moscow today. It is attended by deputy prime ministers of 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia, and America, members of this international organization. Attention is given to questions connected with preparations for the next session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It is expected to discuss the headqay made in implementing the all round program of scientific and technological progress of the member countries till the year 2000. The program is aimed at substantially speeding up their social and economic advancement.

E. BLOC CULTURE MINISTERS BEGIN WARSAW MEETING

PM080139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 86 Morning Edition p4

[TASS report: "Conference Opens"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct -- On 6 October the 13th Conference of Socialist Countries' Ministers of Culture began work in the Polish capital. The Soviet delegation is headed by V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture.

The conference participants are discussing issues relating to further developing cooperation on the basis of the decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress, the 10th PZPR Congress, and other fraternal party forums. Also to be discussed are ways of expanding cooperation in the cultural sphere with capitalist and developing states on the basis of decisions taken by the Budapest cultural forum, and the actions of socialist countries within UNESCO and other international organizations. An important place in the conference's work will be given to the question of joint efforts by socialist states in the sphere of training young cultural and arts workers.

The opening of the conference was attended by J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

BOGOMOLOV NOTES CUBAN CP DISCUSSES CEMA TIES

PM081021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 First Edition p5

[P. Bogomolov dispatch: "Vitally Necessary"]

[Text] Havana, 1 Oct -- "Cuba's Integration Ties with its CEMA partners" -- this question was discussed recently in the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. Ernesto Melendez, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, particularly highlighted in his report the tasks of eliminating bottlenecks in the practice of economic cooperation with fraternal countries. The main thing here, he said, is to fully implement the plans of ruling Marxist-Leninist Party congresses. It is essential to work together on the problems of intensifying cooperation, more boldly introduce new forms of combining efforts, expand international cooperation, set up joint enterprises, and build direct links between collectives producing similar products.

It was noted during the discussion that intensifying integration processes is a course that is vitally necessary for the republic's successful socioeconmic development. Close cooperation within CEMA is not only conducive to a more efficient international division of labor but also to speeding up scientific and technical progress.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR 'OUTRAGED' BY DIPLOMAT 'SLANDER'

LD091150 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is outraged by the new provocation against Soviet staff members of the U.N. Secretariat. The target of attack this time in a vicious slanderous article in THE NEW YORK TIMES was Vladimir Kolesnikov, special assistant to the secretary-general. It was Francois Giuliani, press representative of the U.N. secretary-general, who told TASS about such an attitude of the U.N. secretary-general to this lampoon of the "most prestigious" American newspaper.

At a press conference at the U.N. headquarters on Wednesday Francois Giuliani stated on behalf of the U.N secretary-general that V. Kolesnikov "performed the functions assigned to him by the United Nations with great competence." The U.N. secretary-general, his press representative said, considers it "unfair that the reputation and integrity of entire categories of staff members should be called into question because of their nationalities." And this is precisely what the mass information media in the USA have been doing lately, on the prompting of American special services, slandering staff members of the U.N Secretariat, citizens of different states.

On his own behalf Francois Giuliani said that he considers V. Kolesnikov a "charming colleague" and a "solid diplomat." In his opinion the journalists accredited at the United Nations should be grateful to this high-ranking member of the U.N Secretariat, specifically, for his efficient handling of the work of keeping track of the list of speakers during the general political debate at the current General Assembly session. As to the NEW YORK TIMES lampoon the representative of the U.N secretary-general described it s "rather perturbing". F. Giuliani said the American Government had given no proof of its allegations of espionage against this Soviet citizen, staff member of the U.N. Secretariat.

IZVESTIYA Criticism

PM071401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Contrary to Generally Accepted Norms"]

[Text] New York, 3 Oct -- The U.S. authorities' refusal to ensure normal conditions for the work of diplomats accredited in the United States or at UN Headquarters in New York, and the whipping up -- at an official level moreover -- of hostility toward a number of missions and their staffers are generating justified indignation and condemnation from the international community.

This is attested by the report "An Examination of Effective Measures To Strengthen the Protection, Security, and Guarding of Diplomatic and Consular Missions and Representatives" published by the UN secretary general, which generalizes the opinions of a number of states' governments on this problem.

Certain states, contrary to the generally accepted norms of diplomatic law and in violation of their commitments under the Vienna Convention, not only fail to ensure proper security for missions and their staffers, but pursue a line of complicating their activity, the Soviet Government has pointed out. This can be seen particularly distinctly in the actions of the United States, which has recently taken a series of actions, including those of a legislative nature, aimed at complicating the activities of foreign diplomatic missions on U.S. territory. Thus, the situation over Soviet diplomatic and consular missions in the United States has not only failed to change for the better but, on the contrary, has become even more tense. There has been a noticeable increase in the frequency of various types of action -- including action on the part of the official authorities -- aimed at whipping up feelings of hostility and suspicion with regard to Soviet missions and their staffers in order to complicate still further their fulfillment of their official functions. The U.S. Administration's arbitrary and unjustified decision to reduce staff numbers at the Soviet permanent mission to the United Nations in New York accompanied by a slander campaign unleashed in the U.S. mass media was without precedent in the history of international relations. This action represents a blatant U.S. violation of the commitments it assumed as the host country to the UN central agencies to ensure the necessary conditions for normal UN activity and the unimpeded participation of member states in its work. The activities being undertaken by the U.S. special services against Soviet institutions and their personnel are becoming increasingly blatant and flagrant. The weekly hostile actions against Soviet missions and their staffers in the United States are the direct consequence of the anti-Soviet campaign encouraged by the authorities. The participants in these criminal actions have not been discovered and are not receiving any punishment from the U.S. authorities.

LETTER TO UN ON ARMS, TROOP LEVELS CITED

LD081925 Moscow in English 1656 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- Tass correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The Soviet Union holds that the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments requires exceptional acuteness along with the elimination of nuclear weapons, says a letter addressed by the USSR to U.N. secretary-general in reply to his request to supply information for the study on reducing conventional armaments conducted at the United Nations organisation. In its striving to improve the situation, deliver the European Continent of the threat of devastating war, the Soviet Union suggests acting decisively and on a large scale, the letter points out. It is necessary, first and foremost, that the level of military confrontation on the European Continent should be cardinally scaled down, the letter says.

The programme for reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe, which was put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states in June, 1986 and is addressed to all other European states, the United States and Canada, is in pursuit of precisely this objective. It stems from their consistent policy aimed at removing the threat of war and creating a secure world, from the defensive character of their military doctrine which presupposes the maintenance of the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level and reduction in the military potentials down to limits needed for defence.

The letter emphasizes that the Warsaw Treaty member states do not set any pre-conditions for the beginning of a concrete discussion of their proposals.

They are likewise prepared to examine in the constructive spirit also other proposals to this score which can be advanced by the NATO member countries, neutral, non-aligned and other European states. What is crucial is to ensure within the shortest possible time practical, really tangible results leading to the reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe. Suggesting coming to terms on reducing armed forces and armaments on the all-European scope, the Soviet Union stands for scaling down the level of military confrontation in other regions as well, specifically in the Asian-Pacific one.

The USSR attaches immense importance to a drastic reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments in Asia and acts vigorously in the interests of including the Asian-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security, the letter says.

IGOR ANDROPOV INTERVIEWED ON CSCE CONFERENCE

AU060500 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview given by Igor Andropov, Soviet CSCE delegation leader, to DIE PRESSE in Vienna -- date not specified; question and answer format as published]

[Text] Vienna -- Igor Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation expects progress in all fields of the Helsinki Final Act in the Vienna talks at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). During his first interview in Vienna, the son of the late party-state head also mentioned that the violations of human rights "in some countries" cause serious concern among the Soviet populace.

[DIE PRESSE] How long do you think the Vienna CSCE conference will last?

[Andropov] Various forecasts were made in this respect. One fact is common to all of these, that a reasonable period of time should not be exceeded because of needless procrastination. Efficient and purposeful work could help to ensure that the conference is concluded in a period that does not exceed 1 year. We do not object to facing an orientation deadline, as it was proposed by many.

[DIE PRESSE] What is the most important thing for the Soviet Union at this conference?

[Andropov] The answer to this organically results from the earlier conferences. The most important thing is to advance the Helsinki process and to achieve progress and substantial results in all its aspects. I think you will agree that there is nothing more important than ensuring a peaceful life in Europe. A good beginning was made by successfully concluding the first stage of the Stockholm conference, the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The mandate for the second stage of this conference is to be decided on at the Vienna conference after 4 November -- and this is no simple, but a very important task. The results of Stockholm are greatly important for all people in our countries. We do not separate these results from the prospects for cooperation in other fields. With respect to basket two, we must say that great obstacles exist on the road to progress here.

[DIE PRESSE] Do you feel that the provisions of the Final Act have been implemented, particularly those concerning human rights?

[Andropov] I think this is putting the question in an imprecise and incomplete manner. There exist quite a few difficult problems which were covered by the Helsinki agreements, for example, the problem of guaranteeing security and peace and halting the arms race. But there also exist unresolved political problems, for example, those of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The economic problems of basket two can now be solved only with great difficulty and sometimes not at all.

The violations of human rights in some countries are causing serious concern among our public. The Soviet Union endorses the solution of the entire complex of these problems. Naturally we have something to say about basket three. We have made our contribution and we will doubtlessly continue to make our contribution to solving these problems. The meeting in Bern has shown that we cherish many ideas in the field of humanitarian cooperation. The constructive implementation of these ideas undoubtedly depends on the political will of all the 35 CSCE participants.

[DIE PRESSE] How do you see the role of the neutral and nonaligned (NN) states? Distrust has partly emerged among these socalled NN states because the agreement in Stockholm occurred directly between the blocs.

[Andropov] I find it difficult to imagine from where you took such an unsuitable and prejudiced idea. On the contrary, from the very beginning of the Stockholm conference the NN states made a great contribution to finding compromises by displaying continuity, flexibility, and realism. The history of the entire European process proves that the role of the NN states in the quest for generally acceptable solutions was always essential and important. I believe that these states, which have played such an important part in Stockholm, will also make their contribution to the further development of the all-European process and to a successful and fruitful conclusion of the Vienna conference.

[DIE PRESSE] What will be done in Vienna with the results of the Stockholm conference? What will be Vienna's mandate for the second stage of Stockholm?

[Andropov] Stockholm has made it possible to take further steps to consolidate trust and security. In Madrid the Vienna conference was assigned a clearcut task -- to assess the progress achieved during the first stage of that conference and to define in Vienna appropriate means and ways by which the participant states will continue their efforts in the field of security and disarmament. This means that as early as in Madrid, the Vienna conference was assigned the task of extending the mandate for placing the problem of disarmament at the center of attention in the work of the second stage of the Stockholm conference. I would like to recall in this context that the Warsaw Pact member-countries have made important proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

And there is another thing: the Stockholm conference has confirmed that it is impossible to refute a simple truth -- that it is possible, even in a complicated international situation, to arrive at mutually acceptable agreements provided there is a political will and wish for this. The healthy common sense, realism, and political will expressed in Stockholm should also constribute to success here in Vienna.

[DIE PRESSE] Is it possible for the second stage of Stockholm to be merged with the Vienna troop reduction negotiations and to make two negotiating levels into one?

[Andropov] The readers of your paper certainly know well the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member-states for a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Some time ago we carefully studied the possible alternatives for a solution to this problem. We are not rejecting a single one of these. But in our opinion our Budapest proposals should be taken as a basis for work in Stockholm.

At the same time, however, we do not counterpose this to the negotiations which are being conducted between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in your capital. The subject of these negotations is limiting the armed forces and armaments in a more limited area -- in central Europe. Whether these two forums can be conducted in parallel and whether this will not prevent success at one or another negotiation--this is a legitimate question to which thoughts should be given. I have no ready answer to this. Life itself determines which way we will have to proceed.

[DIE PRESSE] Where will be the next meeting after Vienna?

[Andropov] There is a proverb in the English language: Don't cross your bridges before you come to them." It is most likely unnecessary to pose the question of the next follow-up conference before the opening of the Vienna meeting. We are ready to discuss pertinent proposals in an unbiased manner as soon as they are submitted. One way or another, the agreement on the time and venue of the subsequent all-European meeting be must obviously one of the results of Vienna.

[DIE PRESSE] What do you think of the idea of a permanent CSCE secretariat?

[Andropov] We have been informed about this idea and do not exclude it beforehand. Should it come up at the meeting, we will discuss this proposal with our partners when the occasion arises.

Discusses Preparatory Meeting

LD072041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A preparatory meeting of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended in Vienna. Here is what Igor Yuriyevich Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation, ambassador at large, said to our correspondent in Austria:

[Andropov] As is known, delegations of 35 countries have come to the Austrian capital in order to work out an agenda and to resolve organization and procedure issues for the third meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation which will open here on 4 November. In my view, they have achieved the goal which has been set. Our delegation has been working in close cooperation with representatives of other socialist countries. We have put forward a number of constructive proposals directed at creating optimal conditions for the work of the mainline meeting in Vienna. Naturally, there were also attempts by some delegates of the NATO countries to turn the meeting aside from the topical, really important, matters under discussion, to plunge into debates on second-grade issues. I believe it would be only just, if I touched specifically on the [word indistinct] of the neutral, nonaligned countries. They have displayed good will toward seeking compromise solutions, demonstrated their desire to assist further in developing the pan-European process.

Along with profound exchanges of opinions on fulfillment of the tenets of the Final Act and the Final Communique adopted in Madrid, the Vienna meeting will also give an assessment of the progress achieved in Stockholm at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe. It will examine ways and appropriate means with the help of which the participating states will continue their efforts in this area. Thus, the preparatory meeting has cleared the way and laid down a good political foundation for fruitful work of the main Vienna meeting. The beginnings of new thinking which emerged in Stockholm will undoubtedly be given a new impulse here in Vienna as well. We leave here convinced that the Vienna meeting will become another important milestone on the path of Europe toward reliable security and fruitful cooperation.

At present, we are all looking forward to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, meeting U.S. President Reagan. I can say that meeting is already working its way through toward normalizing the political climate. Representatives of 35 countries here in Vienna have indoubtedly linked their hopes for the future with the meeting in Reykjavik.

OVCHINNIKOV HITS ATTACK ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM071301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes": "Furious Enemies"]

[Text] The recent forum in Harare is being assessed by progressive mankind as a major success for the Nonaligned Movement -- the influential international force which is making a growing contribution to the struggle for peace and serves as an important tool for strengthening the developing countries' political and economic independence.

But what gratifies the movement's friends engages its enemies. This is attested by the falsehood which some people have been trying to spread in Harare, hiding behind the official emblem of the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government. Many copies of a hostile lampoon entitled "How Nonaligned Is the Nonaligned Movement?" have been issued under the rubric "True Publication." This provocative concoction by the Western propaganda services is intended to discredit the results of the Harare forum and depict the Nonaligned Movement as the tool of Moscow, which allegedly manipulates it to "establish a world socialist order." The document's authors rehash John Foster Dulles, who back in the fifites called the nonalignment idea "immoral."

One recalls that the results of the previous, seventh, nonaligned countries' conference also caused annoyance in Washington. Just 3 years ago the State Department described the political declaration adopted in Delhi as an "unbalanced and polemic document regretted by the United States." This time those overseas preferred not to count the number of times the United States was criticized by name in the political declaration (the number of such references has more than doubled in comparison with Delhi). as decided on the banks of the Potomac to act differently. Even before the eighth conference was over the State Department called its debates a "collection of unsubstantiated and insulting accusations against U.S. policy" and announced the ending of U.S. aid to Zimbabwe.

Leaving Harare after the forum had ended, I read the SUNDAY MAIL editorial on the plane.

"As was to be expected, the Western press is criticizing the conference for the fact that 'anti-Americanism' allegedly prevailed in its speeches and resolutions," the Zimbabwean newspaper writes. "But if the Nonaligned Movement adheres to its basic principles and goals -- the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, economic exploitation, and interference in the developing countries' internal affairs -- condemnation of the leading imperialist power is inevitable. Given U.S. interference in virtually all conflicts in the world, the speakers could hardly fail to mention the U.S. Administration. It should probably be a question not of the Nonaligned Movement's 'anti-Americanism' but of the hostile attitude toward it on the part of Washington and its allies. In no way can Moscow be accused of ensuring the existence of the bloody apartheid regime in South Africa; or of supporting the antigovernment gangs in Angola; or of equipping and training the 'contras' in Nicaragua. It would be simply absurd to accuse the USSR over the developing countries' debt crisis. All these key problems," the SUNDAY MAIL concludes, "cannot be discussed seriously without touching upon the complicity in them of the imperialists headed by the United States."

Let us return to the vile lampoon which some people are now trying to disseminate in Zimbabwe. One need hardly rack one's brains over where it came from. "The so-called Nonaligned Movement is by no means nonaligned" -- that sentence was the core of the official interview given last fall by Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations (he once called the movement's participants a "flock of sheep"). How strikingly different from this rehash of Dulles is the Soviet approach to the nonaligned countries! It was the head of the Soviet delegation who stated at the present General Assembly session that the United Nations could only gain if the country chairing the Nonaligned Movement participated in the work of the Security Council in one form or another.

In Harare I repeatedly recalled the words of the late Indira Gandhi: "It would be wrong to imagine nonalignment as just a passive policy of 'equidistance' from the superpowers. Quite the opposite: The policy of nonalignment is something very positive. It presupposes the use of any opportunity in order to serve the cause of peace and clearly express our opinion about questions on which we take a firm stance. Take, for instance, the problem of racism and colonialism. Did not the so-called 'democratic' West take an obstructionist position with regard to decolonization and apartheid? Even now its reputation is by no means irreproachable, if one takes account of its aid to South Africa and Israel. The Soviet Union's consistent position toward these problems has promoted our further rapproachement with it. The fact is not that we are at one with the Soviet Union but that the Soviet Union is at one with the Asian and African countries and supports the movement for independence and the struggle against colonialism." These words, uttered 5 years ago, are strikingly topical even today. They are probably even more topical, since present-day reality is helping the nonaligned countries to see who their friends and enemies are.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE UN SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September carries in its First Edition on pages 4 and 5 a TASS report on the UN General Assembly speech by E.A. Shevardnadze. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze at the 41st General Assembly Session", has been compared with the TASS International Russian version published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 1-10, revealing the following variations:

Page CC 1, paragraph one, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...made a statement yesterday (substituting "yesterday" for "today")

From paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...assembly. He said:

Esteemed Mr President! Esteemed Delegates! As we come....(rewording and reparagraphing)

Paragraph four, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...and which can no longer with-stand...(substituting "can" for "might")

Paragraph five, penultimate and last line reads in PRAVDA: ...at stake is the very existence of humanity...(substituting "very existence" for "survival")

Page CC 2, penultimate paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...to the development [sozdaniye] of nuclear space....(inserting vernacular)

Same paragraph, penultimate and last lines reads in PRAVDA: ...steps leading towards the creation [sozdaniye] of a comprehensive system...(inserting "the creation [sozdaniye] of")

Page CC 3, paragraph one, lines two and three reads in PRAVDA: ...principles of civilized and correct relations among states. (substituting "correct" for "respectful")

Penultimate paragraph, line seven reads in PRAVDA: ...compelled to develop [sozdat] them we have...(inserting vernacular)

Page CC 4, penultimate paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...which is verification [kontrol]. But that argument...(inserting vernacular)

Page CC 5, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...answer is simple: Whatever is done...(inserting colon)

Same paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...to warn everyone: if space is ... (inserting colon)

Penultimate paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...seeking to develop [sozdaniye] binary weapons. However ...(inserting vernacular)

Last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...security has more than just nuclear...(substituting "just" for "its")

Same paragraph, lines six and seven reads in PRAVDA: ...say even more: We would be altogether unwilling to have our troops present anywhere beyond...(inserting colon and rewording)

Page CC 8, paragraph three, lines six and seven reads in PRAVDA: ...that abhorrent phenomenon: outbursts of individual...(inserting colon)

Page CC 9, paragraph three, penultimate line, reads in PRAVDA: ...in the dialogue: the United States...(inserting colon)

Last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...a peculiar trend: the country which...(inserting colon)

Page CC 10, paragraph one, line two omits in PRAVDA: ...within the United Nations...

Paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...encouraging outlines of serious agreements have been emerging. The question of a summit meeting...(rewording)

Last paragraph, antepenultimate and penultimate lines read in PRAVDA: ...important to everyone: Whether there will...(inserting colon)

OFFICIALS BRIEF JOURNALISTS IN REYKJAVIK

LD081458 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Reykjavik October 8 TASS -- By TASS special correspondent. [see last paragraph]

Intensive work has begun at the press center for the forthcoming top-level meeting. Hundreds of journalists, representatives of major news agencies, radio, television and newspapers today met with experts from the Soviet press group, including Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI press agency, Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the Institute for the U.S.A. and Canada and corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Vitaliy Kobysh, senior employee of the CPSU Central Committee.

Asked about the difference between the Reykjavik meeting between the Soviet and American leaders and their summit in Geneva in November 1985, Falin said:

"In Geneva, both leaders got acquainted, and defined the objective of their future meeting, that of ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to outer space.

This will be the meeting of the leaders who already know each other and who can assess what has been actually accomplished after Geneva.

In other words, on one hand, they will have to assess how they fulfilled their homework they had assigned themelves in Geneva, and, on the other, to make tangible decisions or define the framework of such decisions."

Asked what caused the need for the interim or preliminary working meeting in Reykjavik, Kobysh observed that positive developments occurred during the period following the Geneva summit, including the successful completion of the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The conference showed that it was possible not only to conduct talks, but also to reach agreements.

"Nevertheless, no shift has been made along the major directions of world politics -- the solution of the problem of averting the threat of nuclear war. That is why Mikhail Gorbachev advanced the initiative of convening urgently the working meeting.

Its major task is to give an impetus to the solution of problems on which agreement was reached in Geneva, and which has noit been as yet accomplished.

Its poossible results and outcome will affect all countries and peoples. That is why Reykjavik today rivets worldwide attention."

Everybody was interested: What concretely will be discussed in Reykjavik? Zhurkin said, "The meeting is facing three major tasks. Firstly, to prepare Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States on which the sides agreed in Geneva in November 1985.

Secondly, to assess directly the existing situation and coordinate precise guidelines directed at ensuring progress in the solution of the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe and relating to strategic offensive and space armaments.

Thirdly, to discuss problems of bilateral Soviet-American relations and problems related to regional conflicts.

Asked whether the Soviet Union was ready to discuss the question of reducing its missiles in Asia, Falin said that the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss and resolve this problem, but outside the European continent.

(Gennadiy Shishkin, Vitaliy Chukseyev, Nikolay Turkatenko and Nikolay Vukolov)

'No Reservations' on Topics

AU081450 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik, Oct 8 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union "makes no reservations" about the subjects to be dealt with at the summit here between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the Soviet party Central Committee, Vitaly Kobysh, said Wednesday. Addressing a press conference at the Saga hotel, where the Soviet summit delegation is staying, Mr Kobysh said: "If we reach an agreement on one question here it will be good, on two it will be even better, and on three it will be even better still." The summit, he said, would be "a special meeting in special circumstances." "One in fact sees," he said, "signs of mutual understanding that are equally due to the success of the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE). The CDE proved that it is possible to reach agreements. Mr (Mikhail) Gorbachev hastened a meeting here and the United States was in agreement. Mr Gorbachev was worried that the Geneva decision would not be applied." In answer to questions, he would not confirm that Raisa Gorbachev will accompany her husband to Reykjavik.

KHARKOV: HOPES PINNED ON ARMS CONTROL

LD082001 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The time left before the beginning of the meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan is now counted by dozens of hours. The closer is the meeting -- the greater is interest in and attention to it the world over. It would be no exaggeration to say that today it is the main subject in a wide range of international developments.

We are pinning on the Reykjavik meeting the hope that it will bring positive results, primarily in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation. The whole world hopes that it will promote a perceptible improvement of Soviet-American relations on which a further development of the international situation as a whole depends on a great deal.

Humanity believes, and with good reason, that no task is more important today than the termination of the arms race on the earth and the prevention of it in space. To prevent the militarization of space and to reduce stockpiles of nuclear weapons -- this was the essence of the agreement reached at last year's Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

It is a striking evidence of the topicality of this problem on whose solution it depends whether humanity will manage to ward off the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The results of the Stockholm conference and of the special session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency were the victory of commonsense, the manifestation of the new approach to achieving mutual understanding. They became the sproutings of a new way of thinking in world politics, they showed that it was possible to reach agreements on the most complicated problems of international security, if there was political will and the striving for it.

The very agreement on holding the Reykjavik meeting was the result of realism and the constructive approach on both the Soviet and American sides. The Soviet Union's program for the meeting has clear guidelines, specifically, the large-scale initiatives put forward by this country recently. The USSR believes that there exists real possibilities for ensuring progress in a number of spheres at the Reykjavik meeting.

Although it was decided at the Tuesday conference of high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration to follow a tough line on the main arms control questions, although some U.S. representatives believe that questions connected with regional conflicts and human rights should dominate at the meeting over those connected with nuclear disarmament, the coming meeting in Reykjavik will provide a truly historic opportunity which should not be missed.

REAGAN WANTS DIALOGUE, SEES 'COMPLEX PROBLEM'

LD082359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Commentary by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] The World Peace Council has sent an appeal to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of their forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik. The document stresses the event's great significance and, on behalf of millions of peace-supporters in all continents, expresses the hope that meeting's results will correspond to the aspirations of all peoples.

Here is a commentary by Boris Andrianov:

The world public attaches considerable hope to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. dialogue in the Icelandic capital. The aim of the two leaders' interim meeting is plain. It is, above all, to directly appraise the situation and to agree to precise tasks aimed at guaranteeing progress on certain nuclear armament questions. A resolution of this question would undoubtedly be a great step forward in the cause of suspending the arms race, and would promote an improvement in both Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation as a whole to a colossal extent. Special importance is being attached to this at present, as the time which has elapsed since last year's summit has not led to implementation of the spirit of Geneva. Resolution of the central contemporary problem, that of security for all, has not advanced even one step. Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons are merely ticking along. And the whole process of dialogue between Moscow and Washington is essentially at a standstill.

Only the appearance of constructive work is created, while less and less time is left to make responsible decisions capable of averting the thermonuclear threat looming over humanity.

That is why all people of goodwill on our planet have adopted such an optimistic attitude to the forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik, and pinned their hopes and aspirations on it. They consider that a new Soviet-U.S. dialogue may provide a powerful stimulus to the quest for agreement on a number of the most promising directions, in the interests of world peace and the security of peoples.

In this connection, international observers are drawing attention to Washington's approach to the planned Iceland meeting. The U.S. position in this regard was set out by President Reagan when he spoke in the White House. He voiced the hope that the talks will be useful and successful, while admitting that dialogue between the two countries' leaders may aid in the prevention of war.

But Reagan simultaneously did his utmost to emphasize what supposedly serious and complex problems confront the participants in the dialogue in Reykjavik. He placed great emphasis upon this, and hastened to state that the false and unjustified hopes -- in his words -- placed on the Iceland meeting were inappropriate. This duality in the utterances of the head of the White House is easily explained. It attests to the fact that the opponents in Washington of all measures to curb the arms race and to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations have no intention of abandoning their positions. These hard-liners consider that any attainable agreements will, supposedly, be to the Soviet Union's inevitable benefit. Such figures clearly think in the categories of the past. However, our time urgently needs new thinking. It can ensure that tangible results for disarmament and detente are achieved in Reykjavik.

REAGAN'S MOTIVES, 'HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY' VIEWED

PM071309 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Oct 86 p 9

["Main Topic" report by own correspondent Iona Andronov: "On the Eve of the Meeting"]

[Text] New York -- Views of Iceland are appearing daily from morning till night on television screens all over America. The interest in this city near the Arctic Circle was not as great as this even 14 years ago, when the news of Bobby Fischer's chess triumph rang out from Reykjavik. Now so many journalists have converged on Reykjavik that 500 or so cannot find rooms in local hotels. But the mayor of Reykjavik has triumphantly announced:

"We have received, in the actual year of our capital's bicentenary, an amazing gift -- a meeeting between the supreme leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States."

The upcoming 11-12 October Soviet-American interim summit meeting is currently dominating all other news in the United States. Vice President George Bush was optimistic that "soon the aspirations of the whole world -- the achievement of a verifiable [kontroliruyemyy] reduction of nuclear armaments -- will be realized." The U.S. President's closest aide Donald Regan, White House chief of staff, was also encouraging:

"The meeting in Iceland could lead to better mutual understanding and to a probable agreement on a partial arms reduction."

This prospect arose, as is known, last week, when President Reagan publicly agreed to Comrade Gorbachev's suggestion that they meet in Reykjavik. But such a useful meeting was by no means to everyone's liking. USSR Foreign Minster E.A. Shevardnadze, who conveyed the invitation to the President, stated that certain forces in the United States very much wanted to make a summit meeting impossible.

First, these forces used the FBI to arrange, without Reagan's sanction, the provocative arrest in New York of a Soviet UN employee. Then they inspired the anti-Soviet ballyhoo over the exposure in Moscow of the unscrupulous U.S. journalist, who, as the White House finally admitted on 2 October, "was in contact with the CIA." Then, under pressure from those same dark forces, the U.S. State Department arbitrarily demanded the removal of 25 diplomats from the Soviet mission at the United Nations. It was only through patient negotiations that the heat was taken out of the conflict.

But the opponents of all Soviet-American agreements have still by no means calmed down in Washington. The Iceland summit meeting has already been condemned by Congressman Kemp, leader of the ultrarightist Republicans, Republican Senators Wallop and Hatch, and Viguerie and Messing, ideologists of the conservative Republicans.

Viguerie's threat on the eve of the Iceland meeting was as follows:

"In the event of an accord with Moscow on the control of arms production, Reagan will begin to have big trouble with his supporters.

Journalists from THE NEW YORK TIMES have ascertained that "the decision to accept the Soviet proposal on a meeting in Iceland was taken by a very small group of people under Reagan's leadership and without the participation of the arms control skeptic: Defense Secretary Weinberger."

The press interprets the reasons for the President's decision in various ways. For example, the subjective factor is discussed: the President is now 75 and in 2 years' time his term of office will end, therefore he is allegedly dreaming of going down in history as a "peacemaker." Moreover, the papers cite the results of the latest public opinion poll: It has again recorded the wish of two-thirds of the Americans polled for peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union. This will certainly be taken into account during the preparations for the November reelection of Washington senators, when the Republicans are in danger of losing their majority.

But basically, the question prior to the meeting in Reykjavik comes down, one way or another, to the following: Will common sense prevail in Washington? The historic opportunity presented by Reykjavik must not be missed.

PRAVDA CITES REAGAN, SHULTZ REPLIES AT BRIEFING

PM090845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Verbatim"; footnote reads "Taken from the transcript of a briefing held 30 September in Washington"]

[Text] After briefly announcing his upcoming meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, R. Reagan answered journalists' questions.

Question: Do you think this increases the chances for an arms agreement, the fact that you're going to meet with Mr Gorbachev before he comes to the United States? Will that mean that you have something ready for signature then when you meet with him here?

Answer: I don't believe anything of that kind. I don't think that this is going to be a signing meeting at all. I don't know what the results will be....

Question: Do you believe that there is a chance of reaching an agreement?

Answer: I've said for a long time that the chances are better than they've been in many years for reaching an agreement on arms reduction.

Question: All year you seemed to oppose the idea of a meeting in a neutral country and insisted that it was now the general secretary's turn to come to the United States. And is there any agenda for this meeting? Are you going to reach any agreeements on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces [INF] or nuclear risk reduction centers?

Answer: This in no way discounts what we've said about a summit. This will not be a summit. M.S. Gorbachev proposed that we meet before his visit in some neutral country because we have agreed that the summit meeting would be here and the next one would be in their country.

Question: And no agreements will be reached at this meeting? Will there be no agreements at the meeting next week?

Answer: I don't know. All we've agreed upon is that we're going to have a meeting.

Secretary of State G. Shultz also answered journalists' questions.

Question: Can you tell us what the agenda is for the meeting in Iceland and how this ties in with the projected summit vis-a-vis an arms control agreement or the general framework of a Vladivostok-type accord, perhaps on INF?

Answer: This is a preparatory meeting; it was proposed as such and accepted by us as such. In a way it is a very important part of the process that has been going on with increasing intensity over the last 2 or 3 months, where we have had all sorts of special groups meeting to discuss the most diverse questions and subjects we have under review.

So this is a meeting that is bound to give a special push. I think it is a very good idea, a good thing. The agenda will be the regular agenda.

Quite obviously we are going to talk about arms control problems; these are important problems, and we have made progress in a number of areas. You mentioned INF. That's one of those subjects. We are going to talk about various problems of bilateral relations. We are going to talk about regional problems. You can be sure that we will take care to ensure that the subject of human rights is also discussed....

Question: You've said this is a preparatory summit, so to speak. But, after all, it is a summit. And the administration's policy is that summits must be carefully prepared and must have the best chance of tangible results. If I understood the President correctly, he can't say with certainty what results are going to come our of this summit. Why did your policy change? Don't you take a risk that no results will be achieved?

Answer: In the announcement that the President read I believe it calls it just a meeting. But people like to label. That's why it is described by both the Russians and ourselves as a preparatory meeting. Quite obviously it's being held at the level of heads of state. In a real sense this meeting is also being carefully prepared.

Question: How important do you think having this meeting is to the Russians?

Answer: The fact that they suggested it shows that they felt it must be a productive contribution to our dialogue. And I assume that's their belief. As we considered this question, and the President considered it, we decided to agree, and the meeting will be held.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. PUBLIC RESPONSE TO MEETING

PM071041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report under the general heading "Before the Meeting in Reykjavik: Justifying the People's Aspiration". "Washington: 'Breaking the ICe at the Talks'"]

[Text] The upcoming meeting in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan has already been dubbed here the "October surprise." The name is no coincidence. Its announcement was indeed a surprise even to the all-knowing journalists, let alone the U.S. public.

The two sides' decision to exchange opinion, even if dictated by elementary logic, was unexpected to many people in the United Staes, inclined to extreme pessimism in the light of recent events. There were reasons for that -- apart from the artificial obstacles created in Soviet-U.S. relations for which Washington is to blame, each and every one could see that the bilateral talks in Geneva were not living up to the hopes for a solution to the main problems of world peace and security, thus creating essentially only the semblance of constructive dialogue. For that reason the absolutely inevitable question arose of the extreme need for Moscow and Washington to discuss at the highest level the stances they have adopted, to try to get the arms control talks, which are making time, moving, and to lay the foundation for a productive Soviet-U.S. summit at a later date.

It is no exaggeration to say that this is indeed how most of the U.S. mass media are interpreting the reasons for the accord which has been reached. The ABC TV statement in this regard was typical. It said: "The two great powers can begin the search for progress. Soviet leader Gorbachev has repeatedly said that concrete results on arms control must be achieved at the next summit. The discussions in Iceland will determine whether these concrete results are possible. Both sides state that they are hoping to speed up the course of the arms control talks." "It cannot be denied," USA TODAY adds, "that their primary concern must be to reduce the danger of nuclear war by means of amrs control."

That is the main aim which eclipses all other questions of mutual relations between the two powers, however, important they seem in human terms. [paragraph continues]

Well-known journalist and NEW YORK TIMES commentator A. Lewis notes with good reason that "for all their nonacceptance of the Soviet system, Americans believe that the two great powers share a common fundamental interest -- the prevention of war." Lewis, by all accounts, would like to hope that despite "his ideology, Reagan has realized that there is a mutual interest in more rational USSR-U.S. relations. He believes that a window of opportunity now exists for consolidating that interests."

Only time will tell, of course, how justified such conclusions are.

The entire postwar history convincingly proves that there is and can be no winner in the insane arms race. The world is forced to exist in mortal danger of annihiliation created by hostility in Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is noteworthy that hardly anyone here apart from right-wingers blinded by anti-Sovietism doubts the sincerity of the USSR's intentions to free mankind of this "sword of Damocles." THE NEW YORK TIMES did not seem to be playing the hypocrite when it pointed out: "According to widespread opinion, the USSR is striving to curb the arms race so as to channel more resources into the economy, which it has made the main priority." Thus, the newspaper goes on, "the main Soviet aim at the meeting in Iceland will be to give impetus to the arms control process."

These days many newspapers are writing about the need to "repair Soviet-U.S. relations," to "break the ice at the talks so as to reach an agreement on arms control," and to "apply influential pressure to find common positions on those questions on which prospects for agreement already exists." At the same time, of course, hardly anyone will yield to the temptation to believe that it will be easy to reach agreements in Reykjavik.

And it is no coincidence that heartrending cries from the right wing are now being heard far and wide across U.S. soil about a virtual "betrayal" by the White House, the "appeasement of the perfidious Russians," and a "stab in the back for U.S. security." From platforms high and low, from the TV screens, and in the newspapers they are most crudely cursing the "false religions of arms control." These voices must not be underestimated since they "create the climate" on the Potomac. Furthermore, within the administration itself there are more than enough anti-detente lobbyists capable of exerting considerable influence on the White House's political decisionmaking. For example, can one really disregard the phrase in THE NEW YORK TIMES that "certain hardliners in the White House and the Pentagon are trying to prove that the United States runs the risk of forfeiting much if it is agrees to arms control"?

The political picture now taking shape in the United States is as varied as a kaleidoscope. It is hard to predict anything specific except for perhaps one thing: when countries are talking to one another they are not fighting.

RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PRC

OW080251 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Commentary by unidentified station observer]

[Text] The world public has gladly heard the news that General Secretary Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee will meet with President Reagan in Reykjavik on 11 and 12 October. The following is a commentary by an observer from this station:

The broadest masses of people in all countries undoubtedly welcome the forthcoming USSR-U.S. summmit, and the whole world hopes that the Reykjavik conference will be able to give a new stimulus to seeking settlement of a number of major issues; first of all, that of disarmament. A number of countries have pointed out that the Soviet Union has made tremendous, constructive efforts to reach agreement with the United States and other big nuclear powers on halting nuclear tests. Obviously, stopping nuclear tests by all big nuclear powers, especially the United States, would be a major step on the road to stopping the nuclear arms race and eventually destroying the brutal weapons of mass destruction. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has set an example in this regard -- last August it announced suspension of all nuclear explosions [he baozha], and it has again announced the extension of the suspension to 1 January 1987.

In his 15 January 1986 statement, Comrade Gorbachev put forward a plan setting a specific period for the total destruction of nuclear weapons. In the statement, he also proposed an all-embracing international security system. People the world over support the plan and the international security system. The principled basis of this system was expounded at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries submitted the proposal for the establishment of an all-embracing international security system to the 41st UN General Assembly for consideration.

World opinion holds that the obligation undertaken by the two socialist nuclear countries not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important factor in promoting the settlement of the peace and disarmament issues.

Dear listeners, you may know that the two socialist nuclear countries here refer to China and the Soviet Union. Our two countries advocate establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, and support the people of the various countries in working for this purpose. Of course, this is of great significance.

People the world over worry greatly lest the arms race expand to space. That is why they regard the Soviet Union's and China's opposition to space militarization as a great contribution to the cause of stopping the arms race.

Obviously, cooperation between the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries in the current complicated international situation is of extreme significance in relaxing international tensions and preventing a new world war.

In his speech in Vladivostok on 28 July, Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev emphatically pointed out: History has entrusted a particularly important mission to the Soviet and Chinese people. International developments depend on the two great socialist countries to a considerable degree.

U.S. SCIENTIST GRANTED ASYLUM, INTERVIEWED

TASS Report

LD081727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Arnold Lokshin: I Have Chosen Freedom." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- "I am happy that this nightmare is behind me forever. Now free life awaits us." This is how Arnold Lokshin, an American citizen who arrived in Moscow today from the United States, began his interview. Some time ago he turned to the relevant Soviet bodies with the request to give him and his family political asylum. This matter was considered and decided on positively.

Arnold Lokshin is a doctor of philosophical and bachelor of biochemical sciences, the author of a number of scientific works in the field of oncology. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1725 GMT on 8 October transmits a service message correcting the preceding sentence to read: "A native of California (San Francisco), Arnold Lokshin is a doctor of philosophical and bachelor of biochemical sciences....(inserting additional initial phrase)] For many years he conducted fruitful scientific research at Harvard and South California Universities and from 1980 to September 1986 he occupied the post of director of the laboratory for research into cancer illnesses at the St. Joseph hospital, Houston, Texas. Why did this 47-year-old American scientist and his family decide to leave their homeland?

"At the same time as my scientific work, I always tried to take an active part in the resolution of those problems which beset America," Lokshin recounts. "At one time my wife Lorraine and I spoke out resolutely against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and recently we have been waging an energetic campaign against dangerous aspects of the Republican administration's foreign policy, a policy which pivots upon banking upon force and upon Washington's refusal to adopt effective measures to end the nuclear arms race and reduce the level of nuclear confrontation. And the more energetically we participated in the antiwar movement, and the louder we raised our voices in protest against the antidemocratic practices being imposed in our country, the more brutal and ingenious the persecution to which my family and I were subjected in our homeland.

"It is difficult even to enumerate the forms and methods which the powers-that-be in the United States use to persucete dissidents and for reprisals against them," Lokshin went on. "Heaven knows how many ordeals they have thrust upon us in recent years! In actual fact, they did not hide from us the fact that our telephone calls were being tapped and that our letters, even those of a purely personal nature, were being examined. We were persecuted, blackmailed on the telephone, our children were intimidated and we got threatening letters in which my wife and I were accused of treason -- I have brought samples of this work of the FBI to Moscow. We would not give in and we continued the struggle against militarism, racism and the anticonstitutional actions of the authorities. In the end we were thrown out of our jobs and threatened with physical annihilation, together with our three children, the eldest of whom is 15. And although the decision to leave our homeland was a hard one, Lorraine and I came to the conclusion that there was no other way. We have learned from our own bitter experience that the threats agains us were not empty words."

"In the United States" *Lokshin said*, "everything, absolutely everything is done in order to make the USSR out to be an antidemocratic country, and to frighten people with the notorious 'Soviet threat' because in such an atmosphere it is easier to settle accounts with dissidents. But the truth about he USSR surmounts all barriers. Millions of Americans welcome the peaceable initiatives of your country, especially the Soviet moratorium on banning nuclear explosions wholly justifiably assessing this step to be a most important action of good will which, were it to be reciprocated in the United States, would be the start of genuine disarmament. It is also known in the United States how enthusiastically the Soviet people, as the genuine masters of their country, are building a new life, overcoming all hindrances and obstacles. This is why, when the question arose in our family of where and in what part of the world we should seek a new homeland, I had no doubt, even though I am not a communist, that if possible we shall live and labor in the USSR."

"In taking such a step as requesting political asylum we have broken with the capitalist America of today. But there is also another America, the America of those who selflessly, in spite of the threats and persecution, wage the struggle for the preservation of peace and for true democracy. Love and the deepest respect for that America will be forever in our hearts."

"Lorraine and I are grateful to the Soviet authorities that they considered it possible to give us political asylum, said Lokshin in conclusion. Of course, not everything that lies before us will be easy and simple, and perhaps one of the main difficulties is to elarn the Russina language rapidly and fully enough, for without it, naturally, it is difficult for me to get down to scientific work. I know that it is precisely Soviet physicians who have achieved and are achieving considerable successes in the fight against cancers, which are such a terrible scrouge of mankind. I believe that i will be able to make my own contribtuion to this great and important work."

World Service Interviews

LD081814 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] [Announcer] The American citizen Arnold Lokshin who asked for political asylum in the USSR, arrived in Moscow on Wednedsay. Here he is being interviewed by our correspondent Aleksandr Barabeychik.

[Barabeychik] You camn straight from the United States Arnold. Why did you leave there exactly?

[Lokshin] For the last 6 years, I, my family lived in Houston Texas. And we were informed Sunday evening that our request for political asylum in the Soviet Union was granted, and we went to Washington D.C., and from there we took the flight Tuesday directly to the Soviet Union.

[Barabeychik] When asked, the American authorities couldn't identify you. It was a kind of sociological warfare. So perhaps a few words about you, what you are and who you are.

[Lokshin] I've been active in biomedical research for a number of years. I have a degree from the University of California at Berkeley, a bachelors degree, and I got a masters and Ph D degree in biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and I've also worked, done research at Harvard University and at the University of Southern California.

And for the past 6 years I was director of the Pharmacology Department at a small cancer research foundation in Houston, Texas. Both my wife and I at the same time have been very active in causes such as the fight against U.S. aggression in Vietnam, for civil rights, for better life for people, and we have never made a secret of our support for socialism, both in the United States and in other countries. And most recently we were involved in Houston campaigns to try to blunt some of the escalation of the arms race by the Reagan administration, particularly his so-called star wars project which is so dangerous for the entire world, including the American people.

[Barabeychik] Now what's wrong with having such important degrees in America?

[Lokshin] Well, there should be nothing wrong with doing cancer research. After all, cancer is a disease that affects communist and capitalist, rich and poor, people of different religions, nationalities, backgrounds. It's one of the biggest killers in the United States, of course, there is nothing wrong with fighting cancer. And in our view, there is nothing wrong in the United States, in the struggle for peace, for civil rights, for better conditions for working people, with advocating socialism, even though we know that it's a minority viewpoint in the United States at the present time. So there is absolutely nothing wrong that either myself, or my wife have done by any humanistic, reasonbable standards. We maintain our beliefs in the things that we have done, and we will continue to maintain our beliefs.

[Barabeychik] What about your wife, Lorraine, did she want to go also?

[Lokshin] Lorraine certainly wanted to go because of the extraordinary harassment that we suffered, and it was beginning to affect our children as well. It's quite difficult to describe in a short interview the nature of this kind of undergroung psychological warfare that is practiced against rather ordinary people like ourselves; people who are honest and who want to struggle for what they believe in. Lorraine was subjected to obscene phone calls, to death threats, including one by a person who identified himself as an ex-Green Beret, waving a gun in her face. I was subjected to people stopping me in the streets and threatening death. I got letters through the mail. All of our services, such as our phone, and postal service (?were subjected) to delays, harassments, difficulties -- it was just a compendium of events that just could not have happened without somebody organizing them, and organizing them for an insidious and dirty purpose.

[Barabeychik] Well, I understand that they started to molest you for your political views. Who [words indistinct] on whose orders?

[Lokshin] Well, I'm sure that it was organized by some political police, FBI or some cousin of the FBI, I can't say who. But in one form, in one degree or anotherr, it occurred wherever we lived in the United States. And one has to assume that the kind of dirty political police phenomena that is so well known, sponsored by the CIA abroad, that these kind of events also take place against American citizens.

I'm sure that we're not the only ones, but we can speak very authoritatively of what happened to us, and it was dirty, coordinated, psychological warfare, and sometimes more than just psychological warfare campaign against us. A dirty business, by those who presumably talk about freedom and human rights all around the world. It would be far better if they practiced what they preached rather than using those noble concepts for ulterior motives.

[Barabeychik] You left your house in Houston, or you sold it?

[Lokshin] We left our house, we left our car, we left virtually all our possessions in Houston. The lives and well-being of my children especially, and my wife and myself, were more important than these possessions. No, we've... [changes thought] our house and everthing is just there.

[Barabeychik] So, the situation became unbearable, and you decided to go away?

[Lokshin] Well, we had to go away. It is not an easy matter for anybody to leave the country of their birth. There are many things about the United States that we deeply admire and that we know we'll miss, but we were compelled. We were compelled to leave for the reasons that I've just given. I'm convinced that I would never have been able to work in science again even though I think my work is respected by fellow scientists who know -- and who knows what would have happened to us? So, we had to leave. We were compelled to leave. And we are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for giving us the permission to come here and to lead what we're sure will be a normal and productive life.

[Barabeychik] Now, Arnold, what was the role of the FBI in this affair? Did they do anything?

[Lokshin] Well, we assume that what transpired was organized by the FBI or some political police cousin. I have no idea who the individuals who organized this dirty business, who they are. I'm convinced, as they would say in "The Godfather," what they did against us was nothing personal, just business. They just go after [words indistinct] people like us (?in a) a dirty business. It had to be organized by the FBI or some agency like that. We use the term FBI because that seems most likely, but I have no idea who organized it, but I'm sure it was organized by some political police agency of the United States Government.

[Barabeychik] Now, Arnold, why have you decided to come to the Soviet Union, not any other country?

[Lokshin] Well, we, we feel that the tentacles of FBI and CIA extend beyond the borders of the United Staters into other capitalist countries, and so that was ruled out, certainly. Our only choice, and one which we were happy to make, was to come to a socialist country, and our first choice was the Soviet Union because socialism (?really) began here, because there are many outstanding, eminent scientists here with which, with whom we could work. And we felt that our children -- our main concern in terms of our family was that our children could have a normal, productive growing up, could have a future, as my wife Lorraine said that we had to give our children a future. And under the present conditions in the United States, because of our beliefs, I'm convinced it was a matter of our beliefs and political, legitimate political activities, that the future was a bleak one for them in the United States.

[Barabeychik] Well, what are you going to do here? Did they promise you anything?

[Lokshin] Well, [chuckles] they promised us first of all that this kind of harassment will not occur, and I am sure that it will not occur here. They promised us we're not going to have the conditions that we faced there, where we knew that our home was tapped. (?Our car), that our jobs were [words indistinct] -- we'll lead a normal life. I'm told that I will be able to continue my work in scientists [as heard] for which I have spent many years in training and have accomplished something in science, that Lorraine will be able to engage in productive work and that will be, of course, all of us have to learn Russian, and we will do that. And then again that our children be able to live a life commensurate with what they are able to give to society.

So we are very happy to have this new life. It won't be easy in certain respects to just leave one's country, but we, we look forward to a productive and a good life here in the Soviet Union.

[Barabeychik] Arnold, I thank you very much.

[Lokshin] I thank you.

[Announcer] Arnold Lokshin, who asked for political asylum in the USSR, was interviewed by Aleksandr Barabeychik.

Television Interview

LD090018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; S. Alekseyev video report on the arrival in Moscow on 8 October of U.S. biochemist Arnold Lokshin after being granted political asylum in the Soviet Union; Lokshin answers questions posed by Alekseyev in English, with superimposed Russian translation; slantlines indicate portions audible in English that differ from Russian translation]

[Text] [Announcer] U.S. citizen Arnold Lokshin has arrived in Moscow following the positive resolution of the question of granting him political asylum in our country.

[Begin Alekseyev video report] Arnold Lokshin flew into Moscow this morning with his family -- his wife Lorraine and three kids, the eldest 15 and the youngest 5-years old. [video shows Mr and Mrs Lokshin, two sons and a daughter seated close together on a sofa, apparently in an apartment, smiling and joking among themselves] Arnold Lokshin is a biochemist who is well known in the United States as a specialist in he field of oncology, a doctor of philosophy and a bachelor of biochemistry. Some time ago he applied to the appropriate Soviet bodies for the right for himself and his family to live and work in the land of the soviets. His request was granted. [video shows Lokshin alone seated in an armchair being interviewed by Alekseyev]

A few questions, Mr Lokshin. We know that your decision to leave the United State and come here was motivated by political and humanitarian considerations. Could yo[illegible] a bit more about this, please?

[Lokshin] My life is not only my scientific work. From as far back as the Vietnam war my wife and I have been active in the antiwar movement, the movement for peace and for changes in the United State's social policies. This activity became a great nuisance to someone. Then a veritable campaign of persecution was unleashed against us.

There were endless threats made over the telephone and in letters; attacks [pogromy] began to be made on my laboratory and on my apartment. I was fired from my job -- all for political reasons.

[Alekseyev] But were your authorities not embarrassed by the fact that your case was a blatant violation of human rights? I ask the question because this is precisely the accusation they are constantly making against us and other socialist countries, while boasting that there, in the United States, everything is fine.

[Lokshin] Our government -- and I stress, not people but the government and big business - prefer just to talk about such rights. In reality, though -- and my case is far from being the only one in the United States -- everything is quite different. For instance, no official charges of any criminal activity have ever been made against my family, but you see how things have turned out. Even our children were made the object of attacks -- it is simply a nightmare. It is quite clear why our administration constantly makes so much fuss about the problem of human rights in the Soviet Union: so as to go deeper and deeper in poisoning Americans' understanding of socialism and burying the truth about it under heaps of lies.

[Alekseyev] And why did you decide to come here in particular?

[Lokshin] Our situation had become so alarming that I realized that it was only in a socialist country that we would be able to feel at ease, and the choice was clear: The Soviet Union. Then -- and this is something of extraordinary importance -- there was my work. I have many friends among Soviet counterparts and scientists, and I place great hopes in their help. I have great certainty that here I will be able to continue fruitfully my research in finding a cure for the dangerous disease of cancer/extremely positive viewpoints and we thought this was a place where we could raise our children without harassment, where I would be able to work/.

[Alekseyev] And so you are embarking on a new life, new for you and for your family. How does it look to you?

[Lokshin] I can work here, that is the chief thing; But I can breathe easily, too. I shall be able to bring up my children without anxiety. In a word, I expect a normal and productive life. I know that my case is not exactly an ordinary one, but all the same I am somehow sure that I shall find my way of life in the Land of the Soviets, I shall find my place and even though we know that our opinions were minority opinions in the United States, we should have had that right in our own country; that was denied us and I am sure that we will find that kind of life here. [end video recording]

SPOKESMAN RESIGNS OVER PROGRAM TO "MISINFORM"

LD091002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0444 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (TASS) -- Bernard Kalb, U.S. assistant secretary for public affairs, has resigned. As is clear from his statement to journalists, he took this step in connection with the political scandal which reported after the program elaborated by the administration to misinform the U.S. public concerning Libyan policies, and U.S. actions regarding this sovereign country, were exposed.

According to the program, false information was spread concerning plans supposedly being nurtured by Tripoli for a campaign of terror, and measures in response being prepared by the United States.

As observers note, the statement by G. Shultz about the resignation of B. Kalb contained no hint of the reasons prompting the latter to resign. However, as UPI news agency plainly indicated, the assistant secretary resigned as a protest against the administration's actions.

PONOMAREV DENOUNCES NEW 'MISINFORMATION BUREAU'

LD091100 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 9 Oct 86

["USA: Misinformation Bureau Established" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State announced on Tuesday that a special bureau to fight misinformation and discreditation of U.S. foreign policy, carried out allegedly by the Soviet Union, had been set up with presidential approval at the Department of State. The pretext cited by the spokesman is neither new nor original: Whenever U.S. unpopular and "hawkish" foreign policy comes under harsh criticism in the world, Washington imputes it to "Moscow's intrigues", the Soviet Union's "subversion", and so on and so forth. Practice has always debunked the propaganda ploys of the U.S. Administration while facts show that if anyone discredits policy on the international scene it is administration officials themselves.

Take the White House's approach to Libya, for instance. U.S. policy towards that country is a policy of brute armed force, pressure and threats to an independent state. It is being pursued against the background of a massive slander campaign launched by the Washington administration within the framework of a "misinformation programme" sanctioned by it with a view to destabilising the Libyan Government. The world public has condemned Washington's anti-Lybian actions. The peoples judge any policy by practical actions rather than by rhetoric coming from the official and propaganda agencies of the U.S. Government.

Last Sunday Nicaraguan troops shot down over national territory a U.S.-made C-123 transport plane with cargo for the Contras and captured an American who had survived the crash. The wife of the detained American told correspondents in the USA that her husband was working for the CIA. Yet despite these irrefutable facts, the Washington administration and the CIA are denying their involvement in that act of subversion. In doing so, they are using their habitual weapons, misinformation and deception.

What then is the purpose of the establishment of a new bureau in the Department of State? It will undoubtedly be another governmental agency to gloss up the administration's foreign policy and to present it in a favourable light through the selfsame misinformation with which it is allegedly supposed to fight. Another duty of the bureau will be to discredit and besmirch critics of Washington's policy. This is indicated even by the list of agencies fromm which employees are recruited for the bureau's staff: the intelligence service of the Department of State, the National Security Council, the Pentagon, the CIA, the FBI and USIA.

Undoubtedly, the bureau will shortly go into action as the propagator and coordinator of the massive misinformation of the world public, directed against states and governments not to the U.S. liking and intended to camouflage the U.S. foreign policy goals, and the favourite methods of American propaganda, such as lies, slander and misrepresentation of reality, will be used to the hilt.

WEINBERGER'S 'BELLICOSE SPEECHES' DURING TOUR HIT

LD082134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 8 Oct 86

["In the Cold War Spirit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger has departed on a long foreign trip. After visits to Hong Kong, the PRC, India and Pakistan, he will stop over in Cairo, meet the Italian defense minister, inspect U.S. troops in West Germany, and finally participate in a session of the NATO Planning Group session in Scotland.

What aim is the Pentagon chief pursuing? The head of the U.S. military department will spend most of his time in the Asian region. He is worried, don't you see, by "the most serious problems, threatening Asia's future," allegedly connected with the "positions of the SRV, DPRK, and Soviet Union."

It is difficult to believe that the U.S. defense secretary does not know of the Soviet proposals on the renunciation of foreign bases in Asia and the Pacific, on the withdrawal of troops from other people's territories, on including the Asian-Pacific region in the overall process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The Pentagon chief is not happy with the Soviet Union's desire to bar the way to the proliferation and build-up of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. Obviously he is not happy with the idea, supported by the Soviet Union, of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. He does not intend to respond to the concrete Soviet proposals to begin talks on reducing the activity of navies, and primarily ships carrying nuclear weapons, in the Pacific Ocean.

Instead of seeking ways to reduce tension, instead of serious practical matters to balance Soviet-U.S. relations and the entire world situation, the head of the U.S. military department is once again resorting to hackneyed allegations about the "Soviet threat." Instead of a positive answer to the Soviet Union's peace proposals for strengthening confidence and security in the Asian-Pacific region, the U.S. minister is coming out with bellicose speeches.

He is attempting to justify the massed increase of U.S. Armed Forces in Asia and the Pacific, to drag countries dependent on the United States even further into the orbit of its neoglobalist policy, and simultaneously to exert pressure on other countries that reject Washington's militarist course.

Ignoring the Soviet proposals, Caspar Weinberger once again calls for "U.S. political and economic might and its Armed Forces to be set off against the Soviet leadership," for work on star wars to be continued, and for modernization of offensive nuclear and conventional armed forces.

Opponents of an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations have done much to erect a wall in the way to normalization and improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and are continuing to do so. Caspar Weinberger's bellicose statements during his round-the-world trip are another brick in the wall.

U.S. PROFESSOR'S POLEMIC ON TIES AIRED, REBUTTED

Article by Prof Jerry Hough

WA091510 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35, 27 Aug 86 p 14

[Article by Jerry Hough, professor at Duke University, under rubric "Polemics," with the general heading "USSR-U.S.: Time for Decisions": "When the Younger Generation Arrives..."; first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev concerning the prolonging of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 and the proposal this year at a Soviet-American summit meeting to sign an agreement concerning the cessation of nuclear tests provides a new historic impetus to the entire process of the struggle for disarmament. In this regard, special significance is attached to the comparison of the positions and arguments of U.S. and Soviet representatives. Frank dialogue is the best way to search for mutually acceptable decisions. Today we are publishing an article by a professor at Duke University, and specialist on the problems of Soviet-American relations, Jerry Hough, which was written some time ago at the request of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and commentary by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Prof Fedor Burlatskiy.

We frequently consider Soviet-American relations from positions of the current moment, alternately falling into a state of euphoria during the period of a summit meeting, and then showing excessive concern when events such as those in Libya occur. In order to put an end to the psychology of the postwar period, it is necessary to see the more distant prospects.

In 1939 both the Soviet Union and the United States were powers with limited influence. For the United States, this was in accordance with its own will, and for the Soviet Union it was the consequence of the lack of desire on the part of the West to have any dealings with it. At that time both countries had leadership that was inexperienced in matters of foreign policy. Both the Russians and the Americans considered themselves open-hearted people who could be easily deceived by the more sophisticated Europeans.

In 1945 the Soviet Union and the United States became two world superpowers, in a world in which intimidating and unfamiliar nuclear weapons had appeared. It is not surprising that the sense of vulnerability this caused gave rise simultaneously to xenophobia in the Soviet Union and McCarthyism in the United States.

Casting a retrospective glance, one is surprised that, despite the lack of experience of the ruling forces of that time, the Soviet Union and the United States had 40 years of peaceful life. That was a trememdous achievement, which does honor to those who guided our tow countries and their foreign policy.

Nevertheless, we still retain in our thought processes substantial elements that go back to the 1930's. Except for Jimmy Carter, who was born in 1924, all the American presidents who have come to power since 1960 were born during the period between 1908 and 1917.

In 1939 John Kennedy was 22 years old, and Ronald Reagan was 28. Their concept of foreign policy was formed in the 1930's, when the United States still adhered to a policy of isolationism (with the exception of the Central American region).

It was very difficult for that generation of American leaders to comprehend the fact that conflicts of interests among various countries are a normal phenomenon, that simultaneous cooperation and rivalry are a completely natural process. They continued to view international relations as a struggle between good and evil. They looked on the Russians as though they were sly Europeans who could not be trusted, and for almost 10 years entrusted the conducting of affairs of foreign policy to two of their specialists who had been born in Europe -- Kissinger and Brezezinski. The collapse of the Munich agreement intensified their distrust in negotiations, and as a result of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor there arose a persistent fear of a new surprise attack. As for President Reagan, the SDI program is known to be a doomed attempt to return to America that sense of complete security that it had in the 1920's. From the Americans' point of view, one can also still see noticeable traces of World War II era psychology. In the 1930's the Soviet leadership resorted to secrecy to avoid revealing its weakness to the Germans. Currently, in the age of tracking from space with the aid of satellites, the Soviet Union continues to adhere to a policy of such all-pervasive secrecy that foreign tourists are prohibited from photographing bridges in cities that are open to tourists such as Moscow. Foreign scientists cannot use the selection of the Lenin Library where the newspapers are kept, for it is situated in the Moscow suburb of Khimki, which is closed to foreigners.

In a world where both Europe and China are too weak even to think about an attack upon the Soviet Union, and where the Soviet Union would not consider the conquest of Western Europe to be advantageous, the USSR continues to maintain a vast land army with tens of thousands of tanks. It never publicizes its specific defensive strategy even when it reasonably introduces a new stabilizing missile system.

As a result of that secrecy, including during the past years, and even -- although this is difficult to believe -- because of the fact that the wives of the Soviet leaders have been concealed from the eyes of the broad public, there has arisen in the West a sense that Soviet citizens, or at least the Soviet leaders, are profoundly alien to us and possibly for that reason are very dangerous. While they are strong, they have remained so secretive that we instinctively sense: They are hiding something, something ominous; they have such a strange way of thinking that they might demonstrate a lack of common sense and use their armed forces against Europe. Realistic analysts have attempted to prove that this secrecy is only the manifestation of traditional, old-fashioned thinking, but the people naturally believed those who advanced more alarmist explanations.

At present it is obvious that in the second half of the 1980's there will be many changes. According to the American Constitution, President Reagan can remain in office for only two terms, so in 1989 there will be a new president in the United States. Almost certainly the new president will be 20-30 years younger than the current one. The political center of gravity will shift rapidly to the environment of the representatives of the generation of the postwar "demographic explosion," a generation which was still in college during the Vietnam war. In the 1930's and the 1960's the United States experienced periods of stormy ideological rejuvenation, and the "demographic explosion" generation will undoubtedly give birth to a new splash of ideas around 1990. It will willingly respond to the appeal to create a new concept of security, to limit the military-industrial complex, and to reject the psychology of the 1930's, which is typical of the Reagan administration.

The Soviet Union will still have to deal with the Reagan administration for almost 3 more years. The problem lies in the fact that the more energetically the Soviet Union attempts to improve its relations with the United States, the stronger the opinion becomes among the Americans that the Soviet Union needs the United States, that the Soviet Union has weak positions in the negotiatons with the United States. [paragraph continues]

To use Mikhail Gorbachev's words, this creates the feeling of a "self-sufficiency of strength," so the United States will be tempted to attempt to veto the Soviet plans for development.

But the Soviet Union does not need arms control to reduce its military expenditures. It does not need the United States to reduce the splitting of Europe. It is not striving for an agreement with the United States in order to provide the opportunity for American Sovietologists to express unorthodox ideas in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The Russians frequently consider themselves to be objects of history, but in many instances they can also be its subjects.

If the Soviet Union defends its own interests intelligently and creatively, if it expands its foreign-economic ties and acts in conformity with the radical economic reform against protectionism, if to a greater and greater degree it shakes off the heritage of World War II, then it will discover that the most real path to the improvement of Soviet-American relations is a policy of relatively ignoring the United States. As the Soviet Union increasingly becomes an inseparable apart of international relations and the world economy, the new generation of Americans will not want to remain isolated from the world. A patient, open position by the USSR toward the United States, coupled with a firm foreign and domestic policy that demonstrates the possibility of prosperity independent of the United States, will in the final analysis lead to a situation in which the United States will be able to reject the psychology of the 1930's and finally emerge from the postwar perod.

Rebuttal by Prof Fedor Burlatskiy

PM261451 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 14

[Commentary by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Prof Fedor Burlatskiy under the rubric "Polemics" and the general heading "USSR-United States: Decision Time," entitled "We Must Start Now," published following the preceding article by U.S. Prof Jerry Hough entitled "When the Younger Generation Arrives..."]

[Text] In principle, this approach impresses me: taking a long-term view of Soviet-American relations. However, we cannot accept G. Hough's reproach about "euphoria in the period of the summit meeting," or his implication of "excessive concern" over the aggressive U.S. act against Libya. We cannot accept this, because Soviet policy is marked by stability, by the line of developing stable, truly civilized relations, designed for the long term, between the USSR and the United States and between East and West in general. Relations whose foundations cannot be shaken by the ups and downs in the international arena.

In my view, the emphasis should be placed not so much on the past -- G. Hough is guilty of this -- as on the future, on developing a new -- yes, new! -- way of thinking on both sides of the ocean as a necessary prerequisite for establishing new relations between the USSR and the United States where there will be no room for hostility or military rivalry.

I think G. Hough is at least partly right to seek the origins of the present confrontation in the mentality of a generation formed before and during World War II. Both peoples, Soviet and American, underwent a similar trial -- a surprise, perfidious attack by an agressor -- Germany on the USSR and Japan on the United States. Let us not compare the scales of the tragedies which afflicted our two peoples. They are not comparable, since the fascist troops reached Moscow and the Volga, while there was not a single enemy soldier on U.S. territory. However, it is true that both we and the Americans took out of that experience the fear of a new perfidious attack by an aggressor. These feelings among the American people were exploited by the White House leaders when they launched the 'cold war' against the USSR immediately after the victory

over fascism. On the other hand, we, too, lived throughout the first decades with the sense of a growing threat of nuclear attack from the United States.

Now, it seems, the time has come when we can turn over the page, or rather, close this volume of the history of Soviet-American relations.

Not in order to start all over again -- that is impossible -- but to take a good look at the obstacles -- those tens of thousands of nuclear warheads, missiles, aircraft, and submarines capable of destroying both our peoples in a few minutes -- and to say: Enough, we are not insane enough, indeed, to prepare with our own hands our own destruction and that of our children and our civilization.

The 'security complex' still exists, in a form distorted by nuclear rivalry. I say 'distorted,' because today even the blind can see that continuing the arms race, and still more taking it into space, far from increasing the two countries' security, actually reduces it many times over, ultimately reducing it to zero.

Yes, we know that this course of events was foisted on us, but now it is no longer a matter of finding out who is to blame. In the event of a nuclear conflict, it will be poor consolation to our people, and indeed to the other peoples of the globe, to know that it was not our fault, but the Americans'. So the most important thing today is not to clarify relations in terms of the past, but to form wel-considered, reasonable opinions about the future.

What is to be done? That is the hallowed question, posed implacably for both peoples by the senseless, dangerious progress of nuclear rivalry. Our country's leadership has answered this question -- we must disarm. The present U.S. leaders (G. Hough calls them representatives of the old, prewar generation) prefer to follow the former path -- the path of the nuclear race. In the American expert's opinion, future leaders, representing a younger generation, on reaching the White House, will be able to approach a new way the problems of security, disarmament, and Soviet-American relations. Well, we would like to believe it.

The problem of secrecy -- yes, it exists, but on both sides, not just one. I cannot actually recall a case of the Americans revealing even a single military secret to us. And who started this game? I remember that back in 1944 the great scientist Niels Bohr urgently advised F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill to 'disclose to the Russians' the secret of nuclear weapons, so as to avoid a highly dangerious military rivalry in future. They indignantly rejected that advice.

As for the opportunity to travel around the United States, we experience as many restrictions there as American specialists do in our country. For instance, I was one of a large group of Soviet representatives taking part in a disarmament conference in the city of Minneapolis a few yars ago. But we were not allowed into Washington or New York, and after 4 days in the United States we had to go home...

A question posed implicitly by G. Hough merits particular attention: Was the Geneva meeting necessary, and are such meetings necessary in general in the present aggravated situation. Indeed, is anything left of the 'spirit of Geneva'? Or has it been blown away by the cold winds from across the ocean?

I have no doubt that Geneva, in spite of everything that has happened since, nonetheless has left marked traces -- both in Soviet-American relations -- above all in the continuing dialogue between the leadership of the two countries -- and in the development of our bilateral cooperation. Looking back, one can say that Geneva helped to lower the level of confrontation between the United States and the USSR and improve the international climate.

But it must also be admitted that there has been no progress on many of the most important issues. The West is still saying "no" to all our proposals -- on ending nuclear weapon tests, on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe, and even on reducing conventional arms, which formerly the NATO leaders made more fuss about than anything else. Basically the West has not taken a serious, responsible look at the Soviet plan for the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons. In this respect the 'spirit of Geneva' has not yielded tangible results.

Certain commentators are in a hurry to conclude from this that another summit meeting is not expedient. They claim that R. Reagan is trying in evey way to avoid such a meeting. These conclusions seem to me to be unsubstantiated. First and foremost I am convinced that R. Reagan is extremely interested in such a meeting. He would very much like to show Congress, American public opinion, and also the NATO allies that his recent provocative actions in the world arena are not stopping him from 'having dealings with the Russians.' As for the Soviet position, it is well know: The USSR is in favor of continuing dialogue at the highest level on condition that this will really advance the resolution of the problems of bilateral relations and the limitation of the arms race.

Now for the place of Soviet-American relations. These undoubtedly remain at the center of all world politics: The world lives in fear in the face of a possible nuclear conflict between the two great powers. That is why we are unwilling to wait and postpone the resolution of urgent questions until the remote future. Frankly speaking, we have waited too long already -- throughout the postwar period! -- for a president to arrive in the While house with whom it would be possible to conduct effective disarmament talks. And we have nearly always been disappointed in our expectations. Yes, our country is prepared to hold talks with any leader who has the confidence of the American voters. The other day, in his statement on extending the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987, M.S. Gorbachev addressed President Ronald Reagan directly with this proposal: To sign an agreement on ending nuclear tests at a Soviet-American summit meeting this year. That would be a beginning, a historic step away from the nuclear and space race and toward the improvement of the international climate, and ultimately toward nuclear disarmament.

Yet G. Hough is right: Today's world is very different from the world of the seventies, and still more from the world of the fifties. In Europe, Asia, and other regions, too, new centers of economic and military might have emerged and continue to grow. They seek their place in world politics. A very great deal will depend on the question of which side of the scales they add their influence to -- arms limitation, or the intensification of military rivalry.

In this connection particular significance is attached to our relations with other centers of the modern world. I have in mind the European avenue of Soviet policy, whose significance has been emphasized repeatedly in Soviet leaders' speeches; the Asian avenue of our policy, the development of cooperation with China, and the improvement of relations with Japan and other centers in the Pacific region; the Latin American avenue, which opens up the widest opportunities for constructive cooperation in the economic and other spheres of life; Africa, Australia, Oceania -- in a word, the world is before us. And undoubtedly the development of cooperation with all countries of the modern world will ultimately help to resolve the problems of universal security and arms limitations.

MOSCOW LEADERS GREET PYONGYANG COUNTERPARTS

PM081133 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Unatrributed report under the general heading "Heartfelt Congratulations"]

[Text] On the 38th anniversary of the DPRK -- the Korean people's national holiday -- B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent So Yun-sok, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang WPK City Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee, and Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Pyongyang city Administrative Affairs and Economic Guidance Committee, a congratulatory telegram containing the following message:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom, we send you, the Pyongyang WPK City Committee, the Pyongyang People's Committee, the Pyongyang City Administrative Affairs and Economic Guidance Committee, and all inhabitants of the DPRK capital heartfelt congratulations and best wishes on the 38th anniversary of the DPRK -- the Korean people's national holiday.

Together with all the Soviet people, Muscovites are sincerely pleased by the DPRK working people's successes in socialist building achieved under WPK leadership, and express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and between Moscow and Pyongyang will steadily develop and deepen in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you and all communists and working people of Pyongyang great new successes in socialist building, in fulfilling the tasks set by the Sixth WPK Congress, and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic unification of their motherland.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV RECEIVES DPRK TU LEADER

PM081443 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 5 October AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev received Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of Korea's United Trade Unions, who was in Moscow.

Prospects for the further development and deepening of cooperation between Soviet and DPRK trade unions and also questions of the international trade union movement of mutual interest were discussed during the talks. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and full mutual understanding.

JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN SDI RESEARCH CRITICIZED

OW080635 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Kalinin commentary]

[Text] According to a report in NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Government plans to send a delegation to the United States in October to study details of Japan's actual participation in the star wars program.

Our military affairs commentator Kalinin writes as follows:

Japan's decision to participate in the SDI -- strategic defense initiative -- programs was made at a cabinet session on 9 September; subsequently, ministries and agencies embarked on preparations to start negotiations with the United States. The delegation leaving for Washington this month will be made up of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Defense Agency, and the Science and Technology Agency. Pending future negotiations, it is regarded as basically possible to lay the groundwork for the signing of a Japan-U.S. agreement within this year.

The day is thus drawing near when Japan will officially participate in a space militarization plan. The Japanese Government insists that participation in the SDI program is in the nation's economic and security interests. Is it indeed? One of the reason for Japan's success in international trade, is, needless to say, that the Japanese economy, until recently, followed a nonmilitary course. Regarding the SDI program, technology likely to be employed within its framework bears special complexity and, therefore, its use for nonmilitary purposes the United States will undoubtedly prevent it for the reason of the secret nature of research involved. One can see a good example in this respect in the U.S.-West Germany agreement concerning the latter's participation in the SDI program, which envisions extensive restrictions on the use and ownership of technology developed within the framework of the Star Wars' program. There is no sense therefore in talking about any economic profits from participation in the SDI program. It is even more foolish to talk about security interests Japanese Government sources would claim that the SDI program leads to elimination of nuclear arms. However, even in the United States, congressional leaders and academicians have cast doubts about the assertion that the SDI concept promotes elimination of nuclear weapons. In fact, there are fears that the SDI program will accelerate the nuclear arms race and expand it into space. In that case, who would profit from the SDI program?

First of all, it is the military which sees in the SDI program a convenient excuse for markedly building up Japanese military capabilities. One may recall that this is not the first time that the Japanese Defense Agency has dreamt of the militarization of space. Back in 1984, it issued a special report to the effect that a ban on the Japanese Self Defense Forces' use of space for military purposes has no legal basis whatsoever. Word has now been put into action. Presently, the Sakura-2A satellite, with 4,000 communication circuits, is being actively used for military purposes, with the Defense Agency controlling 1,000 circuits. The Sakura-3A to be launched in 1988 is expected to be used for similar purposes. The Defense Agency also plans to launch two domestically-built spy satellites the end of the 1980's which, according to published reports, will be used to monitor the Soviet armed forces in the Far East. However, Japanese Military sources apparently regard all these as being of almost zero level when compared with scale of military capabilities envisioned under the SDI program. They are also taking into consideration the anti-Soviet nature of the Star Wars program. That is why they are fighting for it.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN recently wrote that Japan has heretofore played a role in the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy within the framework of the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation program, and that Japan's participation in the SDI program in about to change Japan into a major foothold for the United States in this area. It is difficult to rebut this view. In other words, it is false to say that participation in the star wars program profits Japan; to the contrary, the dangerous consequence of such participation is extremely real.

WITHDRAWAL OF REGIMENTS FROM DRA TO BEGIN 15 OCT

LD081708 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 8 Oct 86

["At USSR Defence Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- In keeping with the decision by the Soviet Leadership, which was announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok in July, 1986, the withdrawal from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union of six regiments from the strength of the Soviet limited military contigent, which stays in the Democratic republic of Afghanistan temporarily at the request of its government, begins on October 15 and will be completed during this month

Glazonov Commentary

LD081921 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Commentary by station political observer Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] In accordance with the appropriate decision of the Soviet leadership, the withdrawal from Afghnistan of six regiments of the Soviet Army contingent is to begin on 15 October. Here is what our political observer Viktor Glazunov writes in this connection:

The Soviet leadership firmly adheres in its home and foreign policy to the principle of backing up its words with action. It was announced from the rostrum of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party that the USSR is prepared to bring home its troops present in Afghanistan at the request of that country's government. Speaking at the end of july in Vladivostok, Mikhail Gorbachev officially announced that under an agreement with the Afghan Government one tank regiment, two motorized infantry regiments, and three antiaircraft regiments will be returned to the Soviet Union before the end of the year, together with their hardware and weapons.

The Soviet defense minister has just announced the withdrawal of the regiments will begin on 15 October and that it will be completed before the end of the month. The regiments will return to the areas of their permanent deployment in the USSR and any party concerned may easily verify that. The move is clearly a very important one. It indicates a definite degree of stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan whose leadership follows a policy of national reconciliation. On the other hand, it demonstrates a desire on the part of the Soviet Union to speed up a political settlement by giving it another impetus. The USSR expects those who organize and carry out armed intervention in the DRA to interpret that move correctly and appreciate it. As soon as a political settlement is agreed upon the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan may be accelerated accordingly. The timetable and stages of their withdrawal have been coordinated with the Afghan leadership. Everything depends on the political will of those who wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Against the background, the U.S. Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, attempts to play down the importance of the Soviet Decision to return part of its army contingent from Afghanistan. Could it be that attempts of that kind are motivated by a desire to avoid a political settlement of the problem?

NEW TIMES Cited

LD082226 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS Soviet regiments are soon to return home from Afghanistan, the NEW TIMES weekly reported in its latest edition. If armed counter-revolution were merely an internal Afghan phenomenon, the weekly said, it would have long been eliminated. But the undeclared war against Afghanistan was being waged with extensive outside support. The U.S. alone allocated nearly 1.5 billion dollars to Afghan counter-revolution in recent years. About a billion dollars was provided annually by West Germany, Britain, Japan, the governments of some Arab countries and other external forces, NEW TIMES observed.

That the counter-revolutionary movement persisted was, of course, also due to the fact that its major bases were situated outside the reach of the Afghan Army -- on the territory of neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, the weekly said.

Hundreds of thousands of so-called Afghan refugees were in those countries. The overwhelming majority of them were not determined enemies of the revolution. They were farmers deceived by propaganda or simply force-marched abroad.

They were being told that armed struggle against the Afghan Government was the only way to return home. Nevertheless, counter-revolutionary leaders had to rely even more lately on coercive means of recruiting in order to replenish the losses inflicted by the Afghan Army, the weekly said.

"The ranks of armed counter-revolution are not so numerous as it is sometimes claimed -- clearly quoting its leaders who are seeking to enhance their reputation -- by some Western publications."

"Counter-revolution," NEW TIMES pointed out, "is still rather strong militarily since the U.S. and other Western countries are continuing to render it military and financial support.

Thus, they are seriously hindering the efforts to achieve a political settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan -- to which they pay a lip-service.

The USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, having adopted in the interests of the earliest settlement the joint decision to return home six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan by the end of 1986, made it clear that this is only a first step. Whether a second and subsequent steps will follow depends on response actions by the U.S. and Pakistan. These actions should include the curtailment and termination of armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Otherwise -- and this is also clear -- the Soviet Union shall not leave democratic Afghanistan in the lurch."

IZVESTIYA NOTES KATUSHEV TALKS IN BULGARIA

PM081343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Oct -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, here on 6 October.

Opinions were exchanged in the course of the conversation on a broad range of issues relating to bilateral economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. Particular attention was devoted to joint actions in the task of implementing the integrated program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical prograss through 2000.

On the same day there was a meeting between G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and K.F. Katushev. The sides discussed issues connected with projects under construction in Bulgaria with technical assistance from the USSR.

MOSCOW LEADERS GREET SOFIA COUNTERPARTS

PM080953 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Heartfelt Congratulations"]

[Text] On the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Anastasiy Donchef, first secretary of Sofia BCP city committee, and Stefan Ninov, chairman of Sofia city People's Council, a congratulatory telegram containing the following message:

In connection with the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we send you, the Sofia BCP City Committee, the People's Council, the Communists, and all working people of the Bulgarian capital our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes.

We rate highly the friendly ties, now a good tradition, between the capitals' city and rayon party, soviet and council, and social organizations and labor collectives. We are confident that further cooperation between Moscow and Sofia will actively help to resolve the tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our countries and their capitals and will reliably serve the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the BCP and indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom and the Communists and working people of Moscow, we wish you, the inhabitants of Sofia, and all the Bulgarian people new labor achievements and successes in fulfilling the 13th BCP Congress' tasks and in the struggle for peace and international security.

BULGARIAN CONTRACTS SIGNED AT PLOVDIV FAIR

PM081139 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Oct 86 p 3

[TASS report: "New Contracts"]

[Text] Plovdiv, 6 Oct -- The flags of the 42d International Technical Fair have been lowered. Some 2,150 firms and foreign trade organizations from 35 countries participated in it.

The Soviet pavilion created great interest at the fair. The USSR"s exhibit demonstrated the growing significance of direct ties between Soviet and Bulgarian enterprises. It displayed complexes of metalworking equipment with electronic control and robot equipment created as a result of joint activity by the two countries' production associations.

During the fair contracts worth a total of more than R2 billion were concluded between Soviet and Bulgarian foreign trade associations. Under these agreements, the Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with tractors, agricultural machines, rolled ferrous metals, forging and pressing equipment, and road construction equipment. Bulgaria will in turn export to the USSR battery-powered trucks, autotrucks, electronic office machinery, container ships, robots, and metal-cutting machine tools.

SOKOLOV GREETS CSSR COUNTERPART ON ARMY JUBILEE

PM081027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Vaclavik, Czechoslovak minster of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Czechoslovak servicemen on the holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA].

Army and naval servicemen, like all Soviet people, make a high assessment of the achievements of the Czechoslovakia's working people in socialist building and in implementing the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. We are firmly convinced that theindissoluble unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and the close cooperation between our peoples and armies will continue to develop in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism, the strengthening of the socialist community's economic and defense might, and the further growth of its prestige and influence in the international arena.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all CSLA personnel further successes in improving your motherland's defense capability and in strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

TRETYAK ATTENDS CSSR ARMY JUBILEE RECEPTION

PM081457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Lieutenant General V. Pavlic, military and air attache at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception 3 October on the occasion of Czechoslovak People's Army Day.

The reception was attended by Army General I.M. Tretyak, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

Military, naval, and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union were among the guests.

M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, attended.

OFFICIALS AT MOSCOW MEETING TO MARK GDR JUBLIEE

PM080945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] Having emerged on the land where two world wars were unleashed, the GDR made the defense of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and all the world's progressive forces the principal task of its foreign policy. This was mentioned on 4 October at a meeting of representatives of Moscow working people to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The meeting was attended by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments; and representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations. A delegation from the German-Soviet Friendship Society was present.

SOKOLSOV GREETS DEFENSE MINISTER ON GDR JUBILEE

PM081025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Kessler, GDR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of Soviet Armed Forces servicemen and on my own account I send you and all National People's Army [NVA] servicemen cordial congratulations and fraternal combat greetings on the 37th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

In the years of socialist building the republic's working people have accomplished remarkable achievements in the sphere of the economy, social policy, science, and culture and in strengthening their motherland's defense might.

Soviet servicemen are confident that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the GDR NVA will steadily develop and grow stronger in the interests of the defense capability of our countries and all Warsaw Pact states.

I wish NVA personnel great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and in further improving their combat skills for the sake of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

GDR ENVOY'S MOSCOW TV ADDRESS ON CONSTITUTION DAY

LD072300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newcast; video address by GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelman; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, allow me to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on Constitution Day. Festivals are days of rest and thoughtfulness. They help us draw renewed strength in order to solve our great common tasks. The citizens of the GDR are working conscientiously, creatively, and at a high qualitative level of fulfilling the decisions of the 11 SED Congress. Our course for the coming decade is to strengthen the unity of economic and social policy for the good of our people. We are making our contribution to strengthening socialism and ensuring peace in close fraternal alliance with the USSR and with all the socialist countries. We support in every way the USSR's proposals for peace and disarmament just as do all the peace-loving forces on your planet. This common policy of ours was reaffirmed by Erich Honecker and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev again on 3 October on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Ernst Thaelmann in Moscow. This solemn ceremony was for us, German Communists, a deeply stirring event, an expression of the fraternal unity of our peoples, which has been formed by history. In recent years, the GDR and the USSR have continued to broaden their political, economic, and cultural relations. We are working together on a broadscale intensification of our national economy and we shall even further develop the directs links between scientific establishments, enterprises, and combines with the aim of raising further the efficiency of our cooperation. The working people of the GDR follow with great attention the development of your country. We delight in your successes as if they were our own, for the might and strength of the USSR is an important guarantee of peace.

Allow me to wish you, esteemed comrades, great success in your work, good health, and personal happiness. Thank you for your attention.

SED CC SECRETARY MITTAG AWARDED SOVIET HONOR

LD071151 Mowcow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct (TASS) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee has been awarded the Soviet Order of the Labor Red Banner for his great services to the cause of strengthening fraternal frienship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The award is also given in connection with his 60th birthday.

IZVESTIYA ON SFRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

PM031333 IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation took place 1 October between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Questions of Soviet-Yugoslav economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS TO SFRY ENVOY

PM060845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 2 October: "On the Award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Milojko Drulovic, SFRY Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the USSR"]

[Text] For his active work in developing and strengthening friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples is awared to Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Residium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

PAPER CITIES MIKULIC ON SFRY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM081107 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Oct 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Problems of the Yugoslav Economy"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct -- A conference at the SFRY Economic Chamber was devoted to current problems of the economy and the main directions of Yugoslavia's economic development next year. B. Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, participated in its work.

The speeches at the conference cited examples of the successful development of the number of sectors of the economy. An increase in the volume of industrial and agricultural production this year and in the number of people employed was reported. At the same time, it was pointed out that results have not been achieved in curbing inflation and the rise in prices. It was pointed out that in the first half of the year almost 85 percent of enterprises' incomes was obtained exclusively as a result of hiking product prices and not thanks to increased labor productivity.

B. Mikulic addressed the conference. Dwelling on the tasks of economic policy in 1987, he emphasized, above all, the need to observe a unified approach in economic activity, to make fuller use of production capacities, and to improve organizationin the sphere of finance and foreign trade activity. He said that the Yugoslav Government will continue to adhere to a policy of reducing inflation. It also advocates stricter measures against those who try artifically to hike prices.

GROMYKO RECEIVES IRANIAN ENVOY, KHAMENE'I MESSAGE

LD081917 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, Maser Hayrani-Nobari, at his request. The ambassador handed over to Gromyko a verbal message from Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

In thanking for the message, Gromyko observed that the USSR had always favoured genuine goodneighbourly relations with Iran. It was ready to develop relations and cooperation with neighbouring Iran on the principles of equality and mutual respect, he said. The president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet drew the Iranian ambassador's attention to the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives set out in documents of the 27th CPSU Congress and statements by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In connection with the Iran-Iraq war, now in its seventh year, Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet Union consistently favoured the earliest termination of bloodshed and the immediate beginning of peace talks between the warring countries. The ambassador's attention was drawn to the fact that Iranian mass media bodies facilitated the whipping-up of anti-Soviet propaganda in that country. "It goes without saying that this activity does not meet the interests of developing normal relations between the neighbouring countries -- the Soviet Union and Iran."

Further Report

LD091258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Mr Maser Hayrani-Nobari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, in a meeting lasting more than an hour yesterday with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium, read a message from Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic. The ambassador then expounded on Iran's views on important regional and world problems, saying: In accordance with the aspirations of our Islamic Revolution, we are prepared to peacefully coexist with those countries that do not intend to commit aggression against us; thus, the Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to consolidate its good-neighborly relations with its neighbor, the USSR. He then explained Iran's policy regarding the need to topple the Saddam regime, and outlined Iran's stands on the problems of Palestine and Afghanistan.

In turn, Mr Andrey Gromyko congratulated the new Iranian ambassador on beginning his term of office, and explained the USSR's standpoints on important regional and world problems, saying: The USSR, too, wants to have relations between the two neighboring countries, regardless of their ideological differences, based on good-neighborliness and friendship. He then added: We in the USSR gladly welcomed the fact that the Iranian people proudly overthrew the agent of imperialism. Mr Gromyko also said: Soviet specialists will soon return to Iran in order to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting the two sides, emphasizing the importance of cooperation between the two countries in solving important international problems, expressed satisfaction over the trend of growing relations between the two countries.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT GREETED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM081335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

On the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Syria, we are sending cordial congratulations to you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and to the leadership and people of friendly Syria.

As the years since the signing of the treaty have convincingly shown, it ushered in new opportunities for consolidating the bonds of friendship between our countries and peoples and became an effective instrument for deepening multifaceted Soviet-Syrian ties. This treaty also wholly meets the interests of the struggle by all Arabs for their legitimate national rights and independence and against imperialism's neoglobalist pretensions and Israel's aggressive policy.

Guided by Leninist principles of foreign policy, the USSR will continue to persistently struggle for the establishment of an all-embracing, just, and lasting peace in the Near East.

We wish the friendly Syrian people prosperity and new successes on the path of socioeconomic development.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium

Al-Asad Sends Message

LD082242 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has sent a message of greeting to the Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed his full satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Syrian relations. Hafiz al-Asad said the treaty is a reliable foundation for expanding these relations further for the benefit of the two nations and the interests of the Arab struggle against the aggression plans of Israel and the imperialist forces.

TELEGRAM SENT TO QATAR ON INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE

PM080741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, a telegram conveying sincere congratulations and best wishes for successes and prosperity to the friendly Qatari people in connection with Qatar's national holiday -- Independence Day. In a reply telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Amir of Qatar expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed to the Soviet people his very best wishes for prosperity and further progress.

MINISTER PRESENTS NONALIGNED APPEAL TO GORBACHEV

LD081532 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today received the minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe Witness Mangwende, who has arrived in the USSR as a special representative of the president of the Non-aligned Movement, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe to present the appeal of the 8th Conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, held in Harare from August 26 to September 7.

When accepting this document, Mikhail Gorbachev said: It was with much attention and profound interest that we in the Soviet Union followed the course of the conference of the Non-aligned Movement which represents a big part of mankind and is an authoritative progressive force of our time. The appeal addressed to the leaders of the USSR and the USA as well as the other documents of the Harare conference, Mikhail Gorbachev went on, are consonant with the Soviet Union's policy directed at eliminating the nuclear threat, achieving a just settlement of regional conflicts and ensuring the rights of peoples to free and independent development, economic independence and equal international cooperation.

The Harare appeal, Mikhail Gorbachev stated, will be studied most thoroughly and an official reply will be given to it.

Mikhail Gorbachev asked that wishes of success be conveyed to the prime minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe in his activity in the post of president of the Non-aligned Movement and stressed that at the present crucial stage of world development the positive contribution made by this movement was of a truly historic importance. The Soviet Union respects the independent policy of the movement and of each of its members and is open to cooperation and interaction with them in international affairs, he said further. The Soviet Union's solidarity with the Zimbabwe Republic and other "frontline" states, with the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa and Namibia against the colonial-racist yoke was confirmed again.

On making a brief analysis of the obtaining situation in the world, Mikhail Gorbachev told his interlocutor that the proposal to meet with the President of the United States in Reykjavik was dictated by understanding of the extreme necessity to give an impulse to a constructive process along the main direction of world politics - to start at long last resultful work ot reduce armaments and lower the danger of nuclear war.

On behalf of Robert Mugabe, Mangwende expressed the view that the meeting in Reykjavik would be held in an atmosphere of the high sense of responsibility expected of the leaders of the USSR and the United States by the Non-aligned Movement and the world, and wished Mikhail Gorbachev successes in his complex mission.

Minister Meets Shevardnadze

LD081822 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1722 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR foreign minister, received Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende today.

Witness Mangwende expressed profound satisfaction with today's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to whom he presented the "Harare Appeal" on the instructions of Robert Mugabe, Nonaligned Movement chairman, prime minister of Zimbabwe.

During their conversation, Eduard Shevardnadze and Witness Mangwende positively appraised the state of friendly Soviet-Zimbabwean relations and advocated further development and consolidation of the two countries' cooperation in various fields.

During the discussion of international problems, special attention was given to questions of strengthening peace and international security, including the problems under discussion at the current 41st UN General Assembly session. It was stressed in this connection that the 8th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of Nonaligned Countries, which was held in Harare, made a serious contribution to the nonaligned and other peaceloving countries' efforts to the cause of averting a nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, and heightening international cooperation.

The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Witness Mangwende departed Moscow today.

GORBACHEV MEETS SANKARA; TO VISIT BURKINA FASO

LD081539 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Capt. Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of Government of Burkina Faso, here today.

During a comradely conversation the leaders of the Soviet Union and Burinka Faso informed about [as received] each other about the tasks tackled by the CPSU and the National Revolutionary Council, and exchanged views on urgent problems of the current international situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that people in the Soviet Union were watching with sympathies the efforts of the people of Burkina Faso to consolidate national independence and ensure the country's development along the lines of social progress. It was noted that the CPSU and the Soviet State, following the Leninist course, invariably supported the right of peoples of the emergent countries to decide their destiny themselves.

Thomas Sankara expressed high appreciation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and emphasized the great importance of the experience of socialist development in the Soviet Union for liberated countries that had chosen progressive orientation.

Participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction over the state of friendly relations between the USSR and Burkina Faso and discussed promising spheres of their further development.

The leaders of the two countries expressed concern over the heightening of world tension brought about by the aggression policy of imperialism with the U.S. at the head. Thomas Sankara voiced his support for the Soviet peace initiatives whose implementation would make it possible to create an all-embracing system of international peace and security and to eliminate mass destruction weapons by the end of the current century.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Thomas Sankara pointed out the growing role played by the Nonaligned Movement in world affairs and its contribution to the struggle against imperialism, for the improvement of the international situation, which had been convincingly proved by the results of the 8th summit conference of nonaligned countries held in Harare.

The leaders of the USSR and Burkina Faso reaffirmed their solidarity with the fighting peoples of South Africa and Namibia, with "frontline" countries, and strongly denounced the criminal policy of the apartheid regime of South Africa.

Thomas Sankara invited Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Burkina Faso. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed upon later.

The meeting was held in an atmopshere of mutual understanding and cordiality.

Gromyko Meets Sankara

LD082016 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of government of Burkina Faso, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

The Soviet side emphasized that the Soviet people followed with sincere linking [as received] the efforts of the people of Burkina Faso aimed at ensuring the consolidation of the national independence of their country and its advance along the path of social progress.

Participants in the talks analyzed the state of the Soviet-Burkinabe relations and prospects of their development. They expressed high appreciation of the high level of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Burkina Faso reached in a comparatively short period of time.

The sides expressed their common interest in a further development of bilateral relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. The president of Burkina Faso specially pointed out the assistance of the Soviet Union in the training of the national personnel, the formation of the health system, water management and other spheres.

The exchange of opinion was held on topical international problems. The sides expressed serious concern over a further heightening of tensions brought about by large-scale militaristic propaganda, the arms race and the neoglobalist aspirations of imperialism.

The sides stressed the importance of the consolidation of cooperation of all peace-minded forces in the struggle for peace. In this connection they pointed out with satisfactoin the increased positive role of the Nonaligned Movement which was shown by the results of the Harare conference. Participants in the talks reaffirmed their solidarity with all the nations which are holding out against the imperialist, racist and Zionist aggression.

The exchange of views on the situation in Africa featured prominently at the talks. The Soviet side reiterated its support for the efforts of African countries aimed at the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty.

The sides went on record in favour of the immediate political settlement of the explosive situation in the south of Africa and demanded the termination of the aggression staged by racist-ruled Pretoria against neighbouring countries, the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of corresponding resolutions of the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity, the early dismantling of the shameful apartheid system and the imposing of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on the inhuman regime of South Africa.

On the same day the Soviet-Burkinabe documents were signed in the Kremlin, specifically, a Soviet-Burkinabe declaration and a plan of ties between the CPSU and the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso for 1987-88.

Gromyko Speaks at Dinner

LD081835 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- The historic turn that occurred in Burkina Faso in August 1983 has reaffirmed that peoples shall never put up with relations of neocolonialist dependence and exploitation, that they get rid of the yoke of oppression and choose a path of independent development, Andrey Gromyko has pointed out.

The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet made a speech at a dinner in the Kremlin today.

The dinner was held on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR in honour of Capt. Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of Government of Burkina Faso, on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

In addressing the visitor, Gromyko said that, "we are following with great sympathy your efforts to alter the destiny of your people, to free your country from the captivity of backwardness." Soviet people had always upheld the principles of internationalism, the speaker emphasised. "That is why our state is building its relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. We adhere to the same principles in Soviet-Burkinabe relations as well. We are convinced that today's talks and the documents signed will promote cooperation between the Soviet Union and Burkina Faso. We share common interests in the struggle for the future of mankind, and there is, therefore, a broad sphere of concerted activity for the benefit of our peoples in the.name of strengthening peace and international security.

The United Nations designated the current year as the International Year of Peace. This year as well as during the previous years, the Soviet Union has been purposefully and consistently pressing for the lessening of international tension, against the threat of war," Gromyko pointed out.

"This is evidenced by the extensive package of our proposals and initiatives directed at preventing a nuclear holocaust and establishing a comprehensive system of international security. Even in the present-day extremely complicated conditions, the world's peoples do not lose the hope for a better future. Neither do we," Gromyko emphasised.

"In our opinion, the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik may initiate a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations and the world as a whole.

"Precisely these hopes are pinned by all peoples on this meeting. One should think not of the arms race, but of putting an end through concerted effort to hunger, poverty and diseases. Today, when large densely populated areas of the planet are in fact on the brink of economic disaster, it is necessary to discard resolutely the vicious principle imposed by militarism, that of armament instead of development.

Disarmament for development, disarmament for a peaceful life constitute the imperative of our time. No one has the right to keep oneself aloof in this struggle. This also concerns African countries."

"Unity and cohesion of all movements whose interests coincided in the struggle for peace and the freedom of peoples have always been the major earnest of success of the peace-loving forces," the speaker observed.

"It is precisely in this light that we assess the results of the nonaligned conference in Harare. They convincingly showed that the developing countries have become an influential force in the present-day world.

They keenly demonstrated the inseparable relationship between the solution of southern African problems and the efforts to improve the overall international situation.

A resolute rebuff should be given to the neoglobalist expansion now threatening Libya and Nicaragua, Lebanon and other countries. The practical road for that lies through implementing the decisions of the Harare conference," Gromyko said.

PRAVDA NOTES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA-BISSAU

PM071549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 86 First Edition p 8

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Aldoshin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Lev Vladislavovich Krylov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in connection with his retirement on pension.

NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM081339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 6 October Asrat Wolde, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, arrived in Moscow.

MEDIA NOTES U.S. PLANE DOWNED IN NICARAGUA

LD081520 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 8 TASS -- Correspondent Andrey Kurguzov writes: The violation of Nicaragua's air space by a plane piloted by U.S. servicemen is the latest evidence of Washington's participation in escalating the aggression against that country.

A press conference here was told this by Roberto Calderon, commander of the fifth military district. This crime, he stressed, is a result of the decision of the United States to provide the bands of contras with 100 million dollars and lays bare Washington's plans to prepare the ground for a direct armed intervention against the revolutionary republic.

Roberto Calderon said that a C-123 transport plane manned by U.S. Air Force pilots was shot down by units of the Sandinista People's Army on October 5 in the area of San Carlos, a town near the Costa Rican border.

Three members of the crew perished while one parachuted to safety and was then taken prisoner. Identification cards with the names of William Cooper and Wallace Blaine were found on two of the corpses. According to these documents they were American military instructors serving at the Ylopango base in El Salvador. The identity of the third member of the crew was not established.

The U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, who was taken prisoner, admitted at the press conference that the plane had been on a secret mission to deliver arms, ammunition and other military gear to gangs of Somozist meecenaries entrenched in Nicaragua's southern areas.

He confirmed Cooper's and Blaine's identities. As a CIA regular, Cooper has taken part in clandestine operations in Vietnam and other "flash points" in the world.

Hasenfus and the other members of the crew had served as U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and repeatedly taken part in such secret flights to Nicaraguan territory.

"Fifteen violations of the republic's air space from the direction of Costa Rica have been registered during the past three months alone", Roberto Calderon said. In its desire to turn that country's territory into a permanent base for counter-revolutionary forces the United States recently built two modern airfields near the border with Nicaragua and military freight is regularly delivered from them to the terrorist groups. "In its subversive activities, instigated by the American administration, the CIA is making active use also of the territory of Honduras", Roberto Calderon went on. "All this confirms Washington's aggressive designs in respect of Nicaragua".

Appearing on local television, secretary general of Nicaragua's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Alejandro Baendana stressed that the operation to support counter-revolutionary bands, that was thoroughly prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, was foiled by the vigilance of Nicaragua's fighting men. "American citizens are also dying in the war forced on the Nicaraguan people by the United States administration", he said.

Nicaraguan Protest Note

LD090909 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 9 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. authorities in connection with the latest aggressive action with regard to the revolutionary republic -- the intrusion into its air space by a plane piloted by U.S. servicemen.

The intruder plane which penetrated deep into Nicaraguan territory from El Salvador was shot down by a unit of the Sandinista People's Army on October 5. Three out of four members of the crew turned out to be citizens of the United States.

The only survivor, Eugene Hasenfus, was taken prisoner and testified at a press conference in Managua that he served at a U.S. military base in El Salvador in the rank of adviser.

The Nicaraguan Government viewed the piratic act as yet another evidence of Washington's direct involvement in the dirty war against the Sandinista revolution.

The protest note emphasizes that it is through the fault of the Reagan administration that the Central American conflict gains in scope, which leads to dangerous consequences for all the peoples of the region.

Lavrentyev Commentary

LD081908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] As we have already reported, a U.S. transport plane, which turned out to be carrying weapons and ammunition for the Nicaraguan contras, was shot down over Nicaragua by troops of the Sandinist People's Army. Here is a commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

First, a few details: This transport plane had flown from El Salvador with a crew of four -- all Americans. The only survivor -- Eugene Hasenfus -- admitted that he was fulfilling a secret mission to deliver weapons, ammunition, and military equipment to the Somizites who have become entrenched in Nicaragua's southern regions. Hasenfus, who fought in the Vietnam war, is now a military advisor with the Salvadoran army. This was not his first flight over Nicaraguan territory: he got away with it on previous occasions. Among those killed, as documents which were found confirmed, was one William Cooper, a trained CIA man who had participated in secret operations in many of the world's conflict areas.

It emerged that a major political scandal was boiling in Washington from the very first news agency reports on this matter. Never mind the international reaction to this crude violation of an independent state's sovereignty; the U.S. Administration confronted sharp criticism from inside the country. The fact of the matter is that direct participation by U.S. citizens in combat operations against states with whom the United States is not in a state of war is prohibited by law. Moreover, the ban imposed by Congress on military aid to the Contras remains in force.

The $70 million for such aid and $30 million for humanitarian aid, which were approved by the U.S. legislators, are still awaiting final approval and will only be allocated as of January 1987.

That is why the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA immediately hastened to state, as soon as the news of the downed plane became known, that the plane had been chartered by a private organization, the American Council for World Freedom, and that the government had nothing to do with it. This organization is headed by Retired General John Singlaub, an ardent anticommunist, and it is well known in the United States that this gallant warrior, who headed a special unit in Vietnam in the fight against the partisans from 1966 to 1968, has willingly offered his organization more than once as a cover for the CIA's subversive activities.

It would be naive to suggest, Patrick Leahy, Senate Committee on Intelligence Vice Chairman, told journalists, that the administration and the CIA did not know about these flights and the supplies of weapons to the Contras. And if this is the case, then the actions of official Washington are at odds with U.S. law and with the hopes of the American people that they will not be dragged into a new, wide-scale war. That was how the Vietnamese adventure began -- with the deaths of individual Americans.

PRAVDA on U.S. Involvement

PM081033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[M. Kalashnikov article under the rubric "Trouble Spots of the World: Central America": "Escalation: Comment on a Dispatch" -- first paragraph is a REUTERS report]

[Text] Managua, 7 Oct -- A U.S. aircraft carrying a cargo of weapons for the "contras" has been shot down over Nicaragua.

This was a transport plane of the type used by the air force. It invaded Nicaragua air space from Costa Rica. As representatives of the Nicaraguan authorities have reported, all four crew members were American citizens. Three died, one -- a U.S. adviser in El Salvador -- was arrested.

True, Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state, denied in a television interview that the aircraft belonged to the U.S. Air Force, and stated that Congress officially bans supplies of military equipment by this means to antigovernment detachments in Nicaragua.

Irrefutable facts and material evidence, however, unambiguously show something else: that this is further outright proof that the United States is taking a direct part in the undeclared war against a sovereign country.

As we know, the world has condemned the stance of the U.S. Administration, which has repeatedly stated that it dislikes the political system in Nicaragua and has publicly committed itself to helping overthrow it. It was for those purposes that 100 million dollars were allocated to the Somoza gangs, which for the umpteenth year now have been trying unsuccessfully to "depose" people's power in that country.

Recent events demonstrate that matters have already gone dangerously far. The issue concerns the gradual but certain involvement of the United States in a Vietnam-style adventure. Furthermore, one step in this direction leads to another. There is a gradual escalation in progress with, at the end, the possibility looming of full-scale U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. If historical precedents are anything to go by, such a development of events will do nothing to enhance the reputation of U.S. policy.

MEETING BEGINS WITH NICARAGUA ON FISHERIES

LD081447 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 8 TASS -- The fourth session of the mixed Soviet-Nicaraguan commission for cooperation in fishing has opened here. The session will consider questions pertaining to the Soviet side's assistance in organizing fisheries, training cadres, scientific research work on Nicaragua's Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The USSR will also render technical assistance to cooperative fishing of the Republic. A joint programme of cooperation between the two counties before the year of 2000 is to be outlined within the framework of the master scheme of development of Nicaragua's fishing industry.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATGION VISITS ARGENTINA

PM021337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Guenos Aires, 30 Sep -- A CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, visited here from 24 through 29 September at th invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA].

The delegation had meetings and conversations with A. Fava, secretary general of the PCA, and other PCA leaders and with the aktiv of the capital's party organization and the Argentine federation of young Communists. All the meetings were held in the atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship traditional of CPSU-CPA relations. The CPA leaders described the party's activity, preparatory work for the routine 16th CPA Congress, and Argentine Communists' struggle aimedat protecting and strengthening democracy and defending working people's vital interests and opposing imperialism's attempts to subordinate Argentina to the inernational financial circles' diktat.

The CPSU delegation reported on the main areas of the CPSU's activity in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions and implementing its strategy for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and on the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The mutual striving to promote the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the CPA was expressed.

The CPSU delegation also had meetings with leaders of organizations belonging with the CPA to the popular front, the ruling Radical Civic Union, and the Justicialista party.

GORBACHEV REMARKS TO WRITERS TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHED

PM081656 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Oct 86 p 13

[Alberto Jacoviello dispatch: "Gorbachev: 'These Are May Enemies'"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- "Our adversaries have understood our thinking perfectly well. It is not true that they fear our military might. They will not start a war. They are worried about one thing only: If democracy becomes established here [as published], if we succeed, we will be victorious. This is why they are conducting a campaign against our leadership, using any means whatever. This is why they write about the apparatus that broke Khrushchev and that is now, they say, breaking the new leadership."

These remarks were made by Gorbachev a while ago at the end of an informal conversation with a group of writer friends. The transcript of the conversation has not previously been published in the USSR or anywhere else. It arrived at LA REPUBBLICA's Moscow office via one of those mysterious routes that are impossible to retrace. As readers will see, it is a dramatic denunciation of the difficulties and resistance that the Kremlin's present leadership group is encountering in the implementation of its policy. At the same time it portrays the political struggle now taking place within the USSR. Since it comes from such an authoritative person, it is obviously worth more than all the guesswork and reports that a journalist can gather by listening to the grapevines rooted in the depths of society and sometimes within the walls of the Kremlin itself. We cannot guarantee the authenticity of the document reprinted here. But it corresponds so accurately to the present situation as it appears to people living here and to the language of the individual concerned that it is difficult to doubt it.

Apparatus Wants No Changes [subhead]

"Every day brings us a sequence of events, one more vexing than another," Gorbachev began, "demonstrating how difficult a path is faced by those wanting to carry forward the line indicated by the 27th Congress. These are people who absolutely refuse to accept the system that has existed hitherto and who therefore arouse the resistance of their surrounding circle -- a resistance that is spreading through all the institutions. Let us take, for instance, the case of Chavanov (a factory manager who, for having introduced innovations, was dismissed by local party authorities and expelled from the communist organization but later readmitted following intervention from the center -- LA REPUBBLICA editor's note). When I broached it at the Plenum meeting I attenuated it somewhat and did not tell the whole story. Do you realize what happened? They intercepted a letter addressed to the party congress! What a situation we have reached. Here is a ready-made story for the playwrights. But it is also true that if anyone on the spot were to write such a play another drama would ensue because nobody would stage it.

"It is just an example, but one that must not, however, cause us to lose sight of the fact that the trend that has been set in motion is a very dangerous and profound one. Between the people who want and long for changes and the leadership that encourages them, there is the administrative staff of the party apparatus and the ministries who do not want changes because they do not want to relinquish certain rights and privileges. Take Gosplan. As far as Gosplan is concerned, there is no authority, there is no general secretary, no central committee. Its officials do whatever they want. The situation that suits them is for people to come to their individual offices to request a million rubles, 20 tractors, or whatever. They like people to come and beg from them. [paragraph continues]

Now I am told that there is a growing impression within Gosplan, at least in the corridors, that this time it will not be possible to manipulate or bring down the new party leadership and that something will have to be changed. Dear friends, you cannot imagine how many people in our country exploit their position: Nothing is exploited as much as official positions.

"We have based the Politburo's work on two central points. First, not to evade the need to tackle pressing problems. As you probably know, Brezhnev once said that a plenum should be held on technological and scientific problems. Such a vast quantity of documentation was prepared that ultimately they did not know what to do. The paperwork was buried somewhere or other and the plenum did not take place. Well, we do not want to act this way, we do not want to evade problems. When we make decisions we may sometimes make mistakes. But we want to act, not to remain idle and allow things to pass us by. Let us consider a national tragedy -- drunkenness. People want the "dry law." But then terms like "mineral secretary" are coined or, still worse, people spread slogans like: "we will drink as we please; let us bring back Brezhnev." Despite all this, we will save the people, especially the Slav people, because although the scourge of drunkenness has reached even the Muslims and the Caucasus, nobody suffers from it as much as the Slav sector of the population, that is, the Russians, Ukranians, and Belorrusians. The figures are appalling. I do not want to frighten you but we refuse to close our eyes to it. We will fight.

"The other central point on which we have based the Politburo's work is that everything must proceed from the party. There will be no double moral standards for the party, or any double legal standards. This is very difficult. The whole of society has begun to stir, the economy is in disarray, and this is just the start, the very start of the road. Anyone who believes that we can carry out the transformation in a month or two is being naive. It is a situation that has come about over the course of several years and it will take huge efforts and avast amount of work to correct it. Unless we involve the people nothing will come out of it. But we are depending on influencing the people.

"The economy is very disorganized. We are lagging behind in all the indicators. For instance, there was a problem in Stavropol in 1969 -- where to put all the meat and milk. There was as much butter as you could wish for. Now there is nothing. The relationship between money and goods has disintegrated. What is more serious is that we have lost the ability to work under democratic conditions. This is a very bad thing."

Reactions to Cinematographers Congress [subhead]

"Of course there are many drunkards, moneygrubbers, and squanderers. But above all there are the bureaucrats. They are people who do not intend to relinquish their privileges. The Central Committee needs support. You cannot even imagine how much we need support from a group such as the writers. You must not believe that it is easy to secure the cadres' consensus. Many write to us to say: We need no rights or autonomy; let us leave everything as it was before; it was easier to work; it was better. Evidently they are unwilling, unable to work under democratic conditions. Generations will have to pass before we can really change. Generations!

"How can we monitor ourselves? Only through criticism and self-criticism. But above all through openness in our activity. No society can exist unless its activity is open. We are learning in this field too. We must transform everyone -- from the general secretary to the ordinary communist. There is no democracy without openness. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, democracy without limits means anarchy. This is why everything becomes complicated. How can we make it understood that what some people regard as a wild excess of democracy is no more than an elementary principle? The problem demands constant careful analysis. Nevertheless the transformation is going ahead within the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. In this latter body everyone has changed. Only one person has remained. The transformation is going ahead within Gosplan and other bodies. But if you only knew with how much anguish all this is proceeding. Some people are taking it in a very, very anguished way.

"For instance, many comrades' response to the cinematographers' congress was excessive. "This is too much," they said. "What are we coming to?" But after all what basically did the cinematographers' congress express? Principally an anxiety about the absence of democratic methods in the solution of disagreements. The congress did indeed take place democratically. Perhaps there were some exaggerations. But the main issues were resolved and a new leadership was elected. And this is right. The new leadership behaves in a very concrete and correct way.

"We hope that the process of democratization in the creative sphere will not boil down to a mere reckoning. We receive information from the writers -- various opinions. But we would like a unification to take place on a principled basis. I have spoken to you frankly about the problems that have come about in our society. There must be only one criterion for us: "Long live our country" (the title of a well known old Russian song -- LA REPUBBLICA editor's note).

"There is something else I would like to tell you. If we had started by concerning ourselves with the past we would have destroyed all the energy and set people against one another. What we need instead is to move forward. But when the time comes we will deal with the past as well. We will put everything in its place. It must be understood that we still have everything in front of us. We have not yet done anything; we have only just started along the path.

"I am not sure that what we are doing now is perfectly correct; perhaps we will correct certain things, and meanwhile certain other things will emerge. But it is important that people be given the opportunity to express what is within them. This is the main thing. The changes are sudden ones; it is necessary to change.

"Last, about the situation within the Politburo. Clashes and arguments do occur. Things were shelved for 2-3 years. Now we want to act. Society is ready for a change of course. If we turn back, society will not agree to retrace its steps. We must make this process irreversible. If we do not, who else should do so? And if not now, when?" [passage of Jacoviello comment omitted]

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

PM081005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin regarded the masses' initiative and activeness, their conscious participation in government, and their involvement in the development of policy as the main strength of communist building. Vladimr Ilich called the working people's involvement in the everyday work of governing the state a "marvelous means."

Today the principles of democracy enshrined in the USSR Constituion have particular meaning and resonance. The USSR Basic Law places the individual, the citizen of the land of the soviets, and his spiritual feelings and material well-being at the center of state interests. This aim is embodied in Article 1 of the USSR Construction, according to which the USSR "is a socialist all-people's state expressing the will and interests of the country's workers, peasants, and intelligentsia and its working people of all nations and nationalities." The Soviet state opens up broad scope for the masses' fruitful activity and makes it possible for the truly democratic essence of the Soviet social system to be fully apparent, this system not only relying on the masses but also on the fact that these masses administer all social and state affairs at all levels and in all areas.

Developing all forms of democracy, the party and the state have taken a whole series of important decisions which concern the activity of local soviets, public organizations, and labor collectives, thereby ensuring the conditions for the masses' direct participation in the development, adoption, and implementation of state and other decisions. Democracy cannot be half-hearted, victorious socialism must exercise total democracy -- this Leninist principle is embodied in every sphere of our society's life at the present stage of communist building.

At atmosphere of openness is an indispensable condition of socialist democracy because political power under socialism is a power open to all, a power which does everything in sight of the masses, is accessible to the masses, proceeds directly from the masses, and is a direct organ of the popular masses. Without openness there can be no democracy, no political creativity by the masses, and no participation by the masses in management. Openness, it was noted at the party congress, is "the guarantee of a state attitude -- imbused with a sense of responsibility shown by tens of millions of workers, kolkhoz workers, and members of the intelligentsia -- and the starting point for our cadres' psychological reorientation."

Time has proved that only in an atmosphere of openness and open criticism and self-criticism is it possible to pursue a strategy of acceleration. We do not need to be afraid of speaking the truth. It is in truth that the greatest creative force of socialist society lies. Openness clears the way to the future. Measures taken to increase openness have affected every sphere of our society's life. Formalism in the work done by local soviets is being eliminated and soviet sessions are becoming more vigorous and constructive. The democratic nature of the political foundation of the USSR has been given scope to further improve and develop. Citizens have begun to be more actively involved in the process of direct management of state affairs. The broadening democratization process makes it possible for every citizen to feel himself to be real master of his country and orients the individual toward participating through his work in the realization of our joint aims.

At the same time, further democratization urgently brings to the fore the problem of raising the level of the population's political culture and cultivating in every citizen the complex of qualities inherent in a highly aware, highly moral individual. One of the most important indicators of the level of political culture is comprehension of the fact that socialist rights and freedoms are fully enjoyed only by those who conscientiously fulfill their civic duties. The unity of rights and responsibilities enshrined in the USSR Basic Law presupposses the citizen's ability to exercise the rights guaranteed him by the Construction and, at the same time, to bear his civic responsibility conscientiously and knowledgeably. In this dialectical unity lies the essence of democracy.

The level of political culture ultimately determines the level of democratization and its social effect. Unfortunately, this level far from always meets present demands. There is often a gulf in people's minds between the concepts "right" and "duty," and "freedom" and "responsibility." Then the citizen interprets democracy as total license or the granting of exclusive, priority rights to him personally. Hiding behind a mask of principle, he tries to settle personal scores with the really principled, exacting leader, and sometimes his efforts are crowned with success. There are not infrequent cases where, by using his own pushiness and ability to demagogically juggle with the norms of the law and gambling with the very concept of "democracy," a peson secures for himself undeserved and unlawful privileges. There are well known cases where precisely this kind of dodger has approached people in high places, demanding privileges that are not his due, and some soft-hearted leaders have bypassed the law to satisfy these demands....

There is also another aspect to this problem. Some leaders have artfully acquired the external attributes of democracy. Deftly manipulating commonly used phrases, they willingly listen to complaints and proposals, criticize themsleves, and take a benevolent attitude toward those who criticize them.... But, as soon as they leave the office they immediately forget the observations that have been made to them and the promises they so generously made a f hours ago. They do nothing to really resolve the issues which working people have raised with them. In short, words are being substituted for deeds, with the main thing clearly being forgotten -- responsibility to people.

We must learn to distinguish the social demagogues. While eradicating bureaucracy, red tape, and indifference to people's concerns and waging a persistent, uncompromising struggle against those who try to latch onto restructuring and impede the irreversible process of our movement forward, we must simultaneously also resolutely rebuff those who try to discredit they very process of democratization. Democracy is the same for everyone. Both for leaders and for ordinary workers.

That is why the question of forming the need in working people to take part in management in practice is topical today as never before. Only then will it be possible to fulfill the large-scale tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development, considerably increasing the country's economic potential, and further improving the well-being of all Soviet people.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESTRUCTURING

PM071545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Lofty Calling"]

[Text] Our time has posed tasks which are unprecedented in terms of their originality and scale. Marxism-Leninism is the unshakable ideological and theoretical foundation for their solution. The 27th CPSU Congress set a shining example of applying the method of materialist dialectics to the analysis of contemporary reality. The congress proved convincingly that the implementation of the party course of acceleration, restructuring in all spheres of life, and attainment of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society are impossible without substantial advance in theory and the theoretical explanation of new phenomena and processes.

The galvanization of the theoretical front, M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech at the All-Union Conference of Chiefs of Social Science Departments, is perceived by the CPSU Central Committee as a most important task, an integral part of party strategy, and an immediate and objective social need. Theory is needed for long-term orientation, and it must also help in current practice. Theoretical activity becomes one of the most important driving forces of socialist and communist building and the most important instrument of restructuring.

At the same time, the state of affairs in social sciences is still unequal to the demands of the day. Unfortunately blandness, a feeling for truisms, fear of innovation, dogmatism, and pedantry are quite widespread in this sphere. Social scientists must overcome detachment from the requirements of life and must resolutely face practical issues. This is the key to the restructuring of social sciences At the same time, the party warns against the substitution of theory with the simple recording of facts. To look more deeply an anticipate practice -- this is the purpose of theory.

In order to improve the quality of research in every collective of social scientists it is necessary to create a atmosphere of great mental tension and quest. This is helped by creative discussions and deliberations which are effective methods to augment scientific knowledge. They are incompatible with the pinning of labels or accusations of alleged deviations from socialism. Such methods have nothing to do either with real science, or with real creativity, or with real Marxism. A scientist's party stance is determined not by his skill in adapting to established views but by his ability to scientifically substantiate pressing changes in society and to help consolidate socialism in deed.

The paramount task of social sciences is to shape Soviet man's scientific world philosophy, the spiritual mainstays of his personality, and his active civic stance. The growing generation's ideological commitment, political maturity, lofty morality, and social activeness depend largely on the tuition and educational work done by lecturers in the social sciences. Ability to find their bearings in today's complex and contradictory, but interconnected world -- this is what our successors must be taught. It is important to educate young people in history and in the glorious revolutionary traditions of the party and the people, to implant in future specialits a sense of patriotic pride in the progress of Soviet science and technology and in the high reputation of Soviet products. It is essential to improve the atheist education of young people and students. Social scientists at VUZ's also bear particular responsibility for the restructuring of the country's system of higher and secondary specialized education. Every student must be made aware of the essence of and the necessity for restructuring and must be turned into a keen participant in this process.

The cult of learning, of serious and detailed work to grasp the truth, and of the acquisition of new knowledge must prevail in universities and institutes. Today, when the party has called for thinking and working in a new fashion, it is also necessary to build the process of education and upbringing in the new fashion. We are not talking about rejecting the prevailing system of social science studies. Something else is demanded: Fundamental enhancement of th quality and efficiency of tuition. Young people's Marxist-Leninist beliefs must be the result of profound thought, quest, and discovery.

How is this to be achieved? First and foremost, it is necessary to resolutely abandon those principles, forms, and methods of teaching social sciences which engender dogmatism and pedantry and to bring the teaching process closer to practice.

It is necessary to open the doors of VUZ auditoriums widely for life to enter, to transform every study period into a school for Marxist-Leninist analysis of contemporary problems. Dialectics must underline VUZ programs and methods for the teaching of social sciences.

The issues on the agenda include the elimination of excessive demarcation in the teaching of social sciences and the shaping of a comprehensive view of Marxist-Leninist theory among young people. It is necessary to cultivate more widely man's ability to think independently, his skill in conducting scientific argument and upholding his beliefs. Much still remains to be done to improve programs, lectures, and textbooks. Restructuring also means the utmost activation of scientific research work done by departments. This is not only a condition of the professional growth of lecturers but also a guarantee of the development of social sciences: After all, four-fifths of all our social scientists work in VUZ's.

The restructuring of social scientists' work depends decisively on the party leadership of this process. The party committees must enhance the role played by VUZ primary party organizations, give more attention to the political certification of social scientists, and make this certification less formal. Fuller use must be made of the potential of unified party organizations and councils in social science departments, and there must be broader dissemination of the experience in party leadership of social science departments accumulated in the Ukraine and Belorussia and in Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts.

The selection, placement, and education of professor and lecturer cadres is a key element in party leadership. Life makes special demands on the personality of a social science lecturer, on his intellectual, ideological, pllitical, and moral character. It is impossible to shape a proper corps of higher school lecturers unless this is fully taken into account. It is necessary to seek new ways to boost the creative potential of lecturers and better combine the energy of young social science specialists with the experience of veterans. Particular attention must be given by party organizations to the development of criticism, self-criticism, and publicity in VUZ's and among lecturers.

The party pays enormous attention to ideological education work, the social sciences, and the galvanization of ideological theoretical activity in the country. This was convincingly reaffirmed yet again by the all-union conference of chiefs of social science departments. Social scientists in VUZ's have been entrusted with an important sector of ideological and political education work, which largely determines the development of Soviet society's spiritual potential. It is their duty to train specialists who have mastered well the science of communism, who are capable of applying it in practice and are devoted to the great cause of the party.

DOBRYNIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON WORKING CLASS

LD081406 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated here: "One should like to hope that the coming meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will make it possible to achieve a dramatic change for the better in Soviet-American relations, as well as tangible results at the talks on space and nuclear weapons.

The developments that preceded the reaching of agreement on the holding of the meeting reflected the conviction which is growing ever stronger in the world that the time has come to put an end to the menace of a nuclear war through concrete, practical steps".

Anatoliy Dobrynin spoke at the opening of the international scientific conference "working class and present-day reality" which started its work here today. It is attended by representatives of political parties, public organizations, mass movements and research centres from some 70 countries. According to Dobrynin, when exposing the disastrous impact of militarization cultivated by imperialism on the economic development and the policy of countries, as well as the situation of working people, science can and should render serious assistance to the struggle of the working class for its rights, including the most important of them -- the right to life.

"This approach is an integral part of a new way of thinking, which is the adequate condition of the nuclear age. We are trying to put into practice the new way of thinking in our foreign policy initiatives. Soviet people highly appreciate the support for them and for the constructive foreign policy of the socialist community on the part of the working class", Anatoliy Dobrynin continued.

According to Dobrynin, only socialism can be the alternative to capitalism which is bringing the civilization to the deadlock of insurmountable contradictions and is creating a threat to its very existence. The experience of real socialism makes us confident that only the socialist systems opens up the way to the solution of the problems facing humanity by the end of the 20th century, provided the potential is used to the full.

Describing the process of continuing internationalization of the working-class movement, Anatoliy Dobrynin said, in particular: "class solidarity is not just an eloquent phrase. It has served and continues to serve as an effective means of mutual assistance among workers, as a factor of further augmenting the forces of peace, progression. However, history reminds of one more thing: Class solidarity has nothing to do with the striving for the monopoly in the working-class movement, for the dominating position of anyone, for hegemonism in it. This is the approach of the CPSU to its place and its line in the international working-class movement.

"We come out for the expansion of contacts and ties in the working-class movement. We understand by it the continuous and open dialogue, equitable and respectful cooperation, joint or parallel actions in the struggle for reaching various practical targets, primarily for warding off the menace of a nuclear war, for increasing the potential of the forces of peace, reason and goodwill."

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON CURBING POWER CONSUMPTION

PM061105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Thrifty Attitude Toward Energy"]

[Text] At present the country is being supplied with energy under difficult conditions. Electricity generation at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations is lagging behind the planned levels. The accident at the Chernobyl AES has considerably complicated the situation. [paragraph continues]

The No. 1 power unit there has just been started up, and efforts are being made to bring the No. 2 and No. 3 power units into operation. There can be no doubt that this task will be successfully fulfilled. Particular attention is being paid to the quality of maintenance and the reliability of power units at existing nuclear power stations, to improving the skill of service personnel, and to strengthening technological discipline. Stable and safe operations must be ensured in all other nuclear power stations.

The losses have to a certain extent been covered through efficient work by thermal power stations. They have generated 22 billion Kilowatt-hours of electricity in excess of their initial target. Excellent work has been done by power industry workers in the Central Regions, the Baltic, and Belorussia. Their successes were backed by the well-organized work of miners, oilmen, and transportation workers. But something else must also be noted: Construction work is still lagging at the Zaporozhye, Rovno, and Khmelnitskiy AES power units scheduled for commissioning and the water-heating boilers at the Vinnitsa, Lvov, and Kharkov Oblast TET's. Construction work on power units at the Kalinin AES, the Berezovka and Gusinoozersk GRES's, and a number of other projects scheduled for commissioning is progressing too slowly. Considerable responsibility lies with enterprises under the Ministry of Power Machine Building, which is called upon to supply power industry construction projects with the necessary equipment and spare parts.

But the power industry workers themselves fail to make full use of existing potential. For example, subdivisions of "Kamgesenergostroy" fulfilled their January-August plan only 83 percent at "Tatenergo" construction projects, and only 67 percent at power industry projects in the city of Kazan. The commissioning of the power generation boiler at the TETS-3 is dragging on, and yet it is due to increase electricity capacity by 70,000 kilowatts. The practice of handing over unfinished projects is deeply rooted in many places, and this results in long delays before units are brought up to their design levels. The results is planned amendments and overreporting. How is it possible to tolerate the fact that, for example, the Krasnoyarsk GES is utilized at not more than 40 percent of capacity? A similar situation prevails at enterprise supplying energy to ferrous and nonferros metallurgy and the automobile industry.

Stable energy supplies constitute an important condition for smooth production. They depend to a considerable extent on how the country's energy sector is prepared for the cold weather. Not everything is in order there: Maintenance schedules are not being observed, and the quality of maintenance work is not always high. It is to overcome the lag in the reconstruction and maintenance of power industry projects, and to send there worker and specialist cadres capable of efficiently solving the most complex tasks.

Boosting electricity generation is only one side of the coin. It is important to seek to save fuel and energy: Only then can we be confident that the national economy will function normally during the winter months. So far not all enterprises are coping with targets for the reduction of energy consumption. There are many that waste energy in the light, chemical, and petroleum industries.

Inspections show that more fuel and energy is wasted in places where premises are not insulated in good time and where the optimum system for the heating and lighting of shops has not been ensured. On inspection day at the Yaroslavl polymer machine building plant it was found that 32 750-watt lights were switched on in the large press molds shop during the lunch break, and a further 17 were on in the trimming section of the foundry shop. The plant is in no position to waste all these kilowatts.

An important reserve for the thrifty use of energy lies in the reduction of consumption during peak load hours by changing break times and shifts, switching operations in some shops and production units to night-time or Sundays, and carrying out maintenance work in the evenings. Meanwhile, there are fluctuations in electricity consumption over the 24 hours, and in particular during the morning and evening peak load times. Some regions have had to introduce 3-5 percent restrictions on capacities as a result of breaches of electricity consumption limits.

How can the loopholes for losses be blocked? The USSR Gossnab, the State Committee for Standards, and a number of other departments must implement measures to improve norm-setting in the consumption of fuel and energy resources. It is necessary to create more equipment consuming minimum amounts of fuels and energy per unit of capacity. This applies equally to domestic appliances, which is a sphere throughout which consumption of electricity is increasing. Domestic appliances today consume more than 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Refrigerators, electric cookers, and television sets in our country consume 20-30 percent more energy than similar units produced by foreign firms. How much is wasted through negligence, through the unwillingness to switch off unnecessary lights at home or at work?

Nothing is of secondary importance when it comes to preparations for the winter. This must be clearly understood by economic leaders and soviets of people's deputies. The rhythm of production during the cold weather months depends largely on the concern we show for people, on whether shops and homes are warm, on whether uninterrupted fuel supplies for the population have been organized, and on how efficiently the transport, trade, and services spheres function. Soviet of people's deputies, in line with their powers, must ensure the coordination of efforts by organizations and enterprises in this important work.

Today it is necessary to step up public reviews of preparations for winter, focus the attention of review commissions on the elimination of shortcomings, impose elementary order in the energy sector, and adopt resolute measures aimed at combatting losses of fuel, heat, and electricity. There are still inadequate incentives for the saving of energy. The squandering of energy does not cost anyone but the state a single kopek.

The winter is a harsh inspector of our efforts and concerns and will check on the staunchness of people's character. Now that there is not much time left until the onset of the cold weather and a breath of winter can already be clearly felt in places, uninterrupted and reliable supplies of energy must be a matter of daily concern for all ministries and departments. The state of affairs demands the most resolute actions rather than debates and statements. No power station unit must idle. Not a single kilowatt-hour of generated power must be wasted. Reliable energy supplies will be a most important factor in fulfilling our plans both at the concluding stage of this year and at the start of the 5-year plan's record year.

SEALING OF CHERNOBYL 'SARCOPHAGUS' DESCRIBED

PM071315 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 40, 29 Sep-5 Oct 86 (Signed to Press 1 Oct 86) p 3

[Telephone dispatch by N. Baklanov and A. Pralnikov, IZVESTIYA and NEDELYA special correspondents: "The Sarcophagus Is Sealed"]

[Text] Chernobyl -- The road to the No 4 power unit at Chernobyl AES was closed. [paragraph continues]

A black box at the end of a long cable was being lowered into the reactor's opening from a helicopter hovering above the power station. A second helicopter's crew was coordinating the maneuver. That was part of the installation of instruments before the sealing of the sarcophagus, a thick-walled structure erected around the semidestroyed building.

We climbed out through the hatch of the army radiation reconnaissance vehicle. Standing on its hood, we observed the pilots' actions. An instrument in the small cab showed a radiation intensity of about 0.5 roentgens an hour. Quite recently the levels here were much higher -- people tried to rush by this section as quickly as possible. But now the airborne operation is complete and the way is open. The cascading walls of the sarcophagus rise toward the top via four gigantic 12-meter steps. This pyramid rose before our very eyes: Every time we returned to the power station, we were amazed by the volume of work done over the 2-3 days. Concrete-carrying mixers traveled here in a continuous flow. Powerful pumps pumped the contents of their revolving containers into the metal sections which went to make the walls. The background radiation fell with each new layer. Working conditions for people eliminating the consequences of the accident were becoming easier.

Construction work was progressing simultaneously on another wall, not immediately visible. It cut through the power station building, providing a reliable screen to separate the No. 4 power unit from the No. 3 unit which suffered virtually no damage in the explosion. After the No.1 and No. 2 reactors have come on line again -- everything is already prepared for this -- there will be a thorough investigation of all systems and components of this unit.,

The front of the damaged power unit is covered by a buttress wall which is also built from metal sections weighing a total of 900 metric tons, and each section is filled with concrete. In this way, advancing simultanously from different directions, the construction workers erected a "box" more than 50 meters high. Last week the basic element for sealing the sarcophagus was installed -- a double girder weighing 165 metric tons and providing a base for tightly-packed pipes laid on top. A concrete layer on top of this planing will "seal" the tomb, sharply reducing the vertical flow of radiation. But the nuclear fuel, even when isolated behind a thick wall, cannot be left without supervision. This is why the sarcophagus is no ordinary smooth concrete cube. Assembly workers have already installed large-diameter pipelines which will carry air to the reactor. Ventilators with enhanced reliablity have been installed at the opening of the ventilation system, designed to contain even the tiniest particles of radioactive dust.

Scientists from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute for Nuclear Research will create a system for monitoring the state of the entombed power unit and the environmental conditions inside its premises: Meters will provide constant information about the processes occuring beneath the concrete jacket. Provision has also been made for passages which could be used for direct observations or to replace apparatus and install new instruments.

The construction of the sarcophagus is complete. Essentially, only some trimming and finishing work remains to be done. The "lid" is on, the reactor is sealed, and the flow of deadly radiation is dampened [priglushenyy].

We understand the construction workers who are now signing their names on the walls they have erected. They --- assembly workers, engineers, drivers, dosimetrists, crane operators, all who worked around-the-clock shifts for many long months to tame the invisible radiation -- have performed a difficult task. The pace and volume of the work done are unequaled in practice.

The staffs for operational leadership of the construction work made decisions as they went along, without the customary procedures of preparing, coordinating, and obtaining approval of documents; decisions which, under any other circumstances, would not have been suggested through fear that they might be judged to be too daring. Drivers learned to transport 55-meter long metal girders weighing 30 metric tons, crane operators -- to raise enormous loads to what appeared to be inconceivable heights.... The sarcophagus has been built. Those who come here in the future will find their work easier. But much work still remains to be done.

The problem of permanent housing for the thousands of evacuees from the danger zone is still to be resolved. It will take time to heal the wounds inflicted on nature, time before the pastures, fields, and forests become again ordinary pastures, fields and forests instead of testing grounds for scientific research and for development of decontamination methods. The city of Pripyat is still deserted. And Chernobyl, which is overcrowded today, can in no way be described as a flourishing city.

Much has already been said about the lessons of Chernobyl. Much will still be said about it -- it is not easy to sum up the results. The main point today is to understand the terrifying meaning contained in the ordinary word "negligence." After all, the technical causes of the accident which led to the loss of human life and inflicted enormous damage on the country are not limited to unforeseeable circumstances. The accumulation of these circumstances is the result of carelessness.

The consequences of the accident will be eliminated. But how to eliminate the cause of the accident -- negligent attitude toward the entrusted work?

CENTER OF RADIATION MEDICINE OPENS IN KIEV

AU080750 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 4 Oct 86 p 3

[RATAU report: " A Radiology Center Has Been Created"]

[Text] Kiev, 3 October. The purpose of the All-Union Scientific Center for Radiation Medicine under the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, created recently in the Ukraine's capital city, is to unite the efforts of learned Soviet radiologists, and to generalize the results of investigations carried out in this branch by a number of institutions in the country. It is composed of three institutes: experimental and clinical radiology, epidemiology, and the prophylaxis of radiation injuries.

The specialists of the center will continue the painstaking examination of the entire population in the area adjacent to the Chernobyl AES. At the same time, the pharmacists and physicians will continue their search for new methods of treatment of radiation illnesses, particularly by creating preparations that hinder the accumulation of radioactive substances in tissues.

The scientists and specialists of the new institution, A. Yu. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health, said, are expected not only to carry out extensive studies of people's health in various zones with an increased natural radiation, but also to settle problems concerning the application of radiation therapy, as well as to work out scientifically substantiated regulations for the personnel servicing atomic power stations. Provisions have been made to build for the new medical center a specialized clinic, a laboratory and experimental block, and to create a computer center and many subsidiary facilities as early as the current 5-year period.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUM MEETS

PM080949 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of the work of the Kaluga Oblispolkom to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further development and the enhancement of the efficiency of agriculture and other agroindustrial complex sectors in the RSFSR'S Non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990. It was noted that the oblispolkom and the oblast's economic organs have achieved positive advances in the last 3 years -- the gross output of agricultural produce has increased 16.5 percent and the plans for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, egg, and wool are being fulfilled.

At the same time, substantial shortages exist in their work on the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The growth rate of the output of agricultural produce is inadequate to ensure the fulfillment of the Food Program. Yields of grain and other crops and stock raising productivity are rising slowly. The weight gain by livestock for fattening is low. Few farms are profitable. The basic reason for this situation is the fact that the oblispolkom, the agro-industrial committee, and the rayon agro-industrial associations are slow in restructuring their work in the spirit of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and are timid in dealing with the elimination of bottlenecks.

The material and technical base of machine-building enterprises under the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry is developing slowly. What work is being done by the ministry to increase the output of highly productive technological equipment and the equipment and mechanization means needed to raise the technical standards of production and the quality of output? Having examined this question, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium noted that, in terms the most important indicators, many types of machine building products are below the advanced achievements of science and technology. A considerable proportion of machines and equipment have not been renewed or modernized over a period of many years. Output quality remains poor.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion, and specific measures where planned to eliminate shortcomings and improve work.

SILAYEV ADDRESSES MACHINE BUILDERS DAY MEETING

PM011501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Machine Builders' Festival"]

[Text] Working people in the machine-building sectors are faced with scaling the foremost heights of technical progress and ensuring a significant improvement in product quality in the present 5-year plan. They have someone's example to follow: The "Avtovaz," the Sumy Science-and-Production Association, and Ivanovo machine tool builders are stably ensuring high economic and technical indicators. The work style of foremost workers must become the norm for all collectives and a guideline for reorganizing everyone's work -- from machine tool minder to minister. This was stated at a ceremonial meeting devoted to Machine Builders Day. It was held in Moscow 26 September.

In the presidium were L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Belyakov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, foremost production workers, and representatives of the public.

The report was delivered by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Machine-Building Bureau. The participants in the meeting gave assurances that working people in the machine-building complex will apply all their strength, knowledge, and experience to successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

TRAINING COURSE FOR IDEOLOGICAL CADRES COMPLETED

PM080943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] A course for chiefs of union republic communist party central committee and party kraykom and obkom propaganda and agitation and culture sections has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Skills of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres. They studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU policy in the light of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) plenum. There was a detailed examination of problems of strengthening the link between ideological work and life and with the solution of specific tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and enriching Soviet people's spiritual life.

The students were addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and A.N. Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.P. Voronov and Yu.A. Sklyarov, CPSU Central Committee section chiefs; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.M. Falin, chairman of the APN board; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; A.V. Vlasov, I.I. Gladkiy, M.V. Gramov, V. G. Zakharov, Yu.A. Izrael, V.S. Pavlov, V.Ya. Pavlov, and G.A. Yagodin, USSR ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees; T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Composers board; V.V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Writers board; N.A. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Union of Artists board; B.S. Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts; V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; senior CPSU Central Committee officials; cultural and artistic figures; and scientists.

Great attention was devoted to the restructuring of ideological work, the improvement of party leadership of mass news and propaganda media and cultural and artistic institutions, and the key role of the social sphere in activating the human factor. There were addresses on these questions by N.S. Yermakov and Yu.A. Manayenkov, first secretaries of Kemerovo and Lipetsk CPSU Obkoms; M.A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and A.A. Korobeynikov and V.I. Korzhov, secretaries of Stavropol CPSU Kraykom and Leningrad CPSU Obkom. The students familiarized themselves with the activity of a number of party committees in Moscow and Moscow Oblast. There was an exchange of work experience at seminars.